

Seirbhísí Cultúrtha, Comhairle Chontae Dhún na nGall
Cultural Services, Donegal County Council

THE FLIGHT OF THE EARLS DOCUMENT STUDY PACK



STADÉAR BUNFHOINSÍ
IMEACHT NA nIARLAÍ
1607-2007

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The Gentleman of Ireland



The Gentlewoman of Ireland



The Civil Irish Woman



The Civil Irish man



The Wilde Irish man



The Wilde Irish Woman

Joacus Hondius aelavit



The Scale of Miles.

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THE FLIGHT OF THE EARLS – A brief introduction



The events surrounding the Flight of the Earls were central in shaping modern Ireland. Over a period of fifteen years Ulster changed beyond recognition from what was the last remaining stronghold of Gaelic society to a province that saw the first successful plantation in Ireland.

The Nine Years War left Ulster impoverished and divided, and robbed the region of its young noblemen such as the O'Donnell brothers, O'Neill, Maguire and their extended families. With the land now leaderless the way was clear for the new settlers and the dividing up of the seized territories.

Gaelic Ireland

Gaelic Ireland in the mid-sixteenth century was made up of old Gaelic and Norman families, who ruled their territories much as they had for four hundred years. English authority outside the Pale existed in small pockets mainly in the larger towns and cities, but for the most part Ulster remained in the control of the Irish Lords. Brehon Law, based on ancient Gaelic tradition, was the law of the land. The Laws covered ownership of property, inheritance and contract as well as social status and the responsibilities of individuals. They were however in complete contrast to the English system of administration.

The O'Donnell family rose to power as lords of Tír Chonaill (County Donegal) in the 13th century. They owned vast territories in the southwest of the county and lands in the Finn Valley region and around Lifford. As Lords of Donegal, sub-chieftains such as the O'Dohertys, the McSweeneyes and the O'Boyles supported them.

The ancient kingdom of Tír Eóghan dates from the 5th century. It comprises much of what is now County Tyrone, as well as parts

of counties Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Armagh. The O'Neills owned large parts of this territory and were granted the title of Earls of Tyrone by Henry VIII in 1541, under his scheme of surrender and re-grant, making chieftain, Conn O'Neill, the first Earl of Tyrone.

The Nine Years War (1594-1603)

The Nine Years War was a long drawn out war of attrition, in which the Irish fought in order to maintain their authority and way of life.

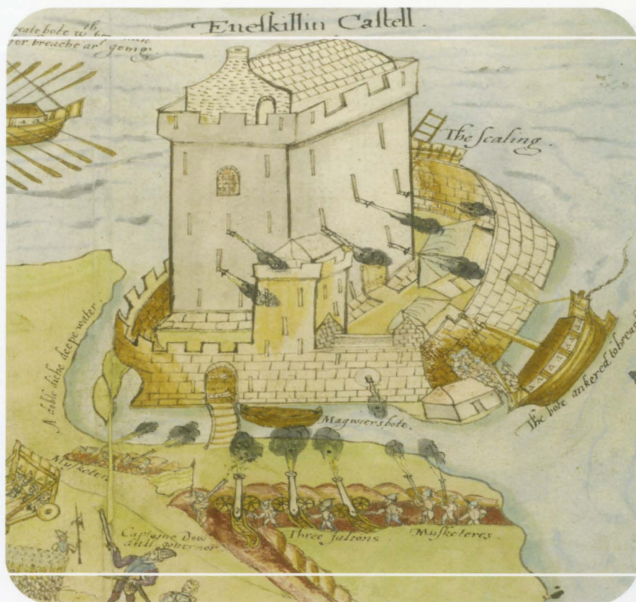
In the beginning Gaelic families tolerated English garrisons and sheriffs in their territories. But when the English began to increase their officials in the province and to threaten the authority of the Gaelic Lords, this was not to be endured.

The kidnap and incarceration of Red Hugh O'Donnell helped to sour the relationship between the English and the O'Donnells. On Red Hugh's return one of his first acts was to expel the English sheriff from Tír Chonaill.



The Nine Years War began with Hugh Maguire's revolt in Fermanagh, caused by the introduction of an English sheriff into his territory in 1593. Maguire soon found support from his neighbours in Donegal.

The English had already successfully crushed the lordships of The McMahon in Monaghan and The O'Rourke in Leitrim, so understandably the remaining Ulster lords could have suspected that they were next on the list.



O'Neill secretly supported the rebels with arms and aid but was unwilling to openly declare his intentions. He kept up the appearance of loyalty until 1595. O'Neill, of the three chieftains, had the most to lose. Elizabeth I, with whom he had a good relationship, supported his position. He however was a shrewd man, secretly arming his army for the day when the Queen might impose one too many officials on him or impinge further on his authority in Tyrone.

The Irish had numerous successes in battle in the early years of the Nine Years War. Maguire defeated the English at the Ford of the Biscuits in Fermanagh and O'Donnell led successful raids into Sligo, Mayo and north Galway. O'Neill proved himself to be an exceptional leader, defeating the English at Clontibret in Monaghan, Yellow Ford in Armagh and the Moyry Pass on the Armagh/Louth border. The early battles of the war were successful for a number of reasons. O'Neill was well trained and familiar with English battle strategy; most of the battles were fought on his terms on territory unfamiliar to the invading forces, by a well-supplied Irish army and the Irish fought for their own survival and for their way of life.

Sustaining their successes and taking the entire country however was going to be extremely difficult. Many of the old Anglo-Norman families in Ireland remained loyal to the Crown and were unwilling to join O'Neill and O'Donnell. Foreign aid was therefore essential.

This aid came in the form of funds and arms from Spain. Spain was a Catholic country with an interest in assisting the enemies of its adversary, England. Several meetings took place between the Spanish and the Ulster Lords during the course of the Nine Years War, in Killybegs and Lifford, County Donegal, but it was not until 1601 that assistance finally arrived.

The reasons for the Gaelic allies' eventual defeat was their over dependence on the Spanish King and the failure of support to arrive on time. Also, the bitter conflicts that raged over succession within each lordship weakened their ability to fight the invading force.

By the time Red Hugh left for Kinsale much of his territory had already been lost to his cousin Niall Garbh who had the support of the English captain Henry Docwra.

Kinsale 1601

The Spanish arrived in Kinsale, County Cork in September 1601 but in much smaller numbers than anticipated. Despite the difficulties presented to them, the Irish were in a good position at the onset of the battle. In an effort to gain the advantage O'Donnell persuaded a more cautious and reluctant O'Neill to attack the assembled English force, led by Lord Mountjoy and Lord Carew. The battle was a disaster from the beginning. O'Neill's forces failed to surprise the English and did not attack them upon being sighted, but waited, thereby losing the advantage. They were forced to give up ground and were mowed down by the advancing cavalry. The sight of this caused O'Donnell's force in the rear guard to flee, after only engaging in battle in a minor way. Everything happened so quickly that the battle was over before the Spanish even rode out onto the battlefield. The Spanish Captain, Don Juan del Águila, quickly gave up hope and nine days later surrendered to Mountjoy.

His armies depleted and with much of the O'Donnell lordship lost to his cousin Niall Garbh and Docwra, Red Hugh fled to Spain. He made efforts to secure additional aid from King Philip III, but died before any force could be assembled. In his will, taken just before his death in Simancas, O'Donnell named his younger brother Ruairí as his successor.



The Flight of the Earls

O'Neill returned to Tyrone a defeated man. He survived as a fugitive from the Crown for a further two years before seeking terms for peace. Ruairí O'Donnell had already surrendered. The Treaty of Mellifont was signed on the 30th of March 1603 between O'Neill and Lord Mountjoy. The Irish received very good terms, most likely because of the growing cost of the war, as well as Elizabeth's failing health. Under the terms of the treaty O'Neill and O'Donnell were granted a full pardon and Ruairí O'Donnell was created the first Earl of Tír Chonaill. Elizabeth I died shortly before the treaty was signed and was succeeded by her cousin James I (James VI of Scotland).

Life for the Earls however did not revert to their old existence. Ruairí's lordship was greatly diminished and he was not granted the estates traditionally owned by the lord of Tír Chonaill (Sir Cahir O'Doherty was granted the whole of Inishowen). O'Neill had to endure new arrivals into his territories. Church and State made claims to lands which were part of his ancestral domain. English captains, Henry Docwra and Arthur Chichester, led a hate campaign against him.

Plots and conspiracies surrounded them. O'Neill was summoned to London to defend his estates against a claim made by the O'Cahan Chieftain, who wanted to have his lands separated from the O'Neill lordship. He was reluctant to go, fearing that he would not return.

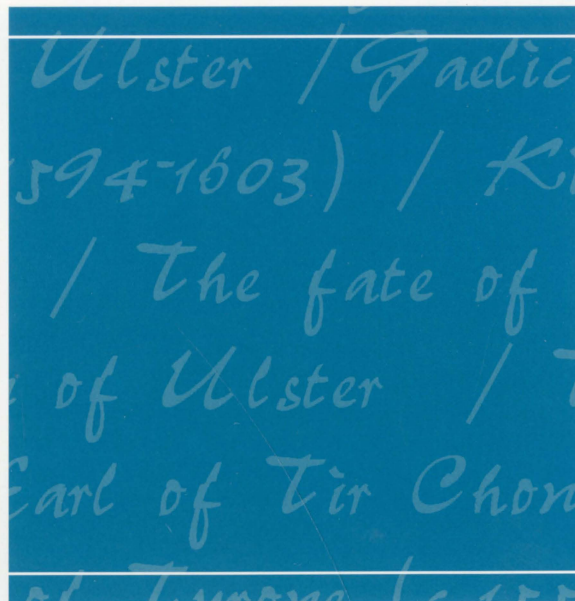
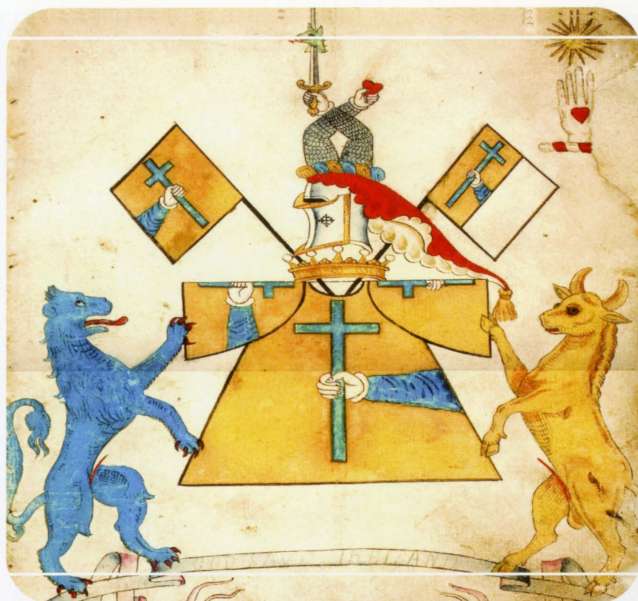
All these elements contributed to the Earls' decision to leave the country. Cú Chonnacht Maguire arrived with a French ship at Rathmullan, County Donegal in September 1607. The extended O'Neill and O'Donnell families, 99 people in total boarded the ship and departed for the continent. O'Donnell

brought with him his infant son Hugh but left behind his pregnant wife, Bridget O'Donnell, most likely expecting that she would join him later. His sister Nuala and brother Cathbarr also travelled with him. O'Neill travelled with his wife and two of his sons. He could not find his youngest son in time for the departing ship and was forced to leave him behind.

The journey was an extremely difficult one. Heavy storms forced the ship away from its intended port of Corunna in northern Spain and they were obliged to land in Quilleboeuf in France on the 4th of October. The French, who were fearful of English reprisal, did not welcome their arrival. The Earls travelled over land to Louvain in Belgium, where they were made welcome at the Franciscan Irish College. They rested in Louvain over the Christmas of 1607 before setting out for Rome. The party intended to travel to Italy, where they hoped a ship would bring them across the Mediterranean to Spain. They made a difficult crossing over the Alps during the winter of 1608, arriving in Rome, where they were granted an audience with the Pope on the 4th of May.

But an invitation to Spain for the Lords was not forthcoming. At this stage Philip III of Spain had signed a peace treaty with the English and was unwilling to be seen helping his former Irish allies.

While awaiting a reply from Philip, tragedy struck the exiles. Ruairí O'Donnell, affected by the stifling heat, was struck down by a fever. His brother Cathbarr, also became ill followed by O'Neill's son Hugh, the Baron of Dungannon. The three died and were buried in Rome. O'Neill was forced to remain on without his young companions. Despite continuous efforts to return home, he never left Italy.



The fate of the Irish Exiles

Hugh Albert O'Donnell (son of Ruairí) became an army officer in the Austrian service, studied at Louvain University and became a Knight of Alcántara in 1625. He died in battle in 1642 leaving no children. His sister Mary, who was raised in the English court, fled an unsuitable marriage to a Protestant landowner and met with her brother for the first time in Brussels in c. 1626. She again fled, this time from the exiled Irish community. Unwilling to commit to another arranged marriage she eloped with an Irish Captain and died in obscurity, most likely in Rome. O'Donnell's descendants are to be found to this day in parts of Austria and Spain, descended from the Niall Garbh O'Donnell line.

John O'Neill (second son of Hugh O'Neill) spent his life in service in the Spanish army, leading the Irish Regiment, and died in 1641 in battle at Catalonia. Many of the Irish exiles made careers for themselves in the Spanish Army in Flanders, including Art Óg O'Neill (Hugh's nephew) and his son Hugh Dubh. Irish officers and captains were generous supporters of the Irish college in Louvain and many of the Irish exiles are buried there, including Red Hugh's sister Nuala O'Donnell.

The Plantation of Ulster

Plantations in Ireland in the 16th century had been largely unsuccessful until the Ulster Plantation. The six counties in which land was seized for plantation included Donegal, Coleraine (which became County Derry), Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh and Cavan. Portions of land were given to 'servitors' (army commanders and the King's servants), 'undertakers' (men of property who undertook to bring over Protestant British families) and 'deserving Irish' (those who had changed sides during the Nine Years War). Undertakers were allocated between 2000, 1500 or 1000 acres. They each had to bring into the country 24 able-bodied men,

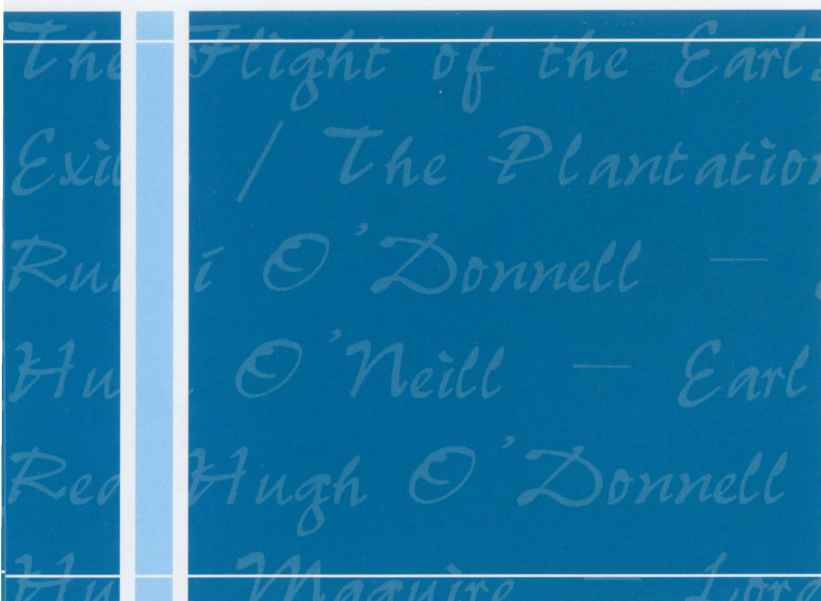
and those granted the largest land holdings had to build a stone castle. It was agreed that at least half the settlers would be Scots, as James I was now King of England and Scotland.



An unsuccessful revolt by Cahir O'Doherty in 1608 led to a redrafting of plans, with the native Irish getting even less land than planned, only about a quarter of the confiscated property. Whole territories were cleared of native Irish and settlers were placed together in large concentrations to defend against any attack from the displaced natives. Brehon Laws and traditions were prohibited. In the west the entire region of Tír Chonaill was declared forfeit to the Crown.

Sir John Davies, as Attorney General, laid a lot of the legal groundwork for the Plantation and was himself granted portions of the planted lands. For his role in the Nine Years War, Sir Arthur Chichester was awarded most of Inishowen.

Initial plans for the Plantation were a little over ambitious. A survey by Sir George Carew in 1611 showed that although the Plantation was supposed to be completed in three years, very little progress had been made. Planters could not sell land to the Irish or rent out farms to them under the terms of the Plantation. Undertakers were supposed to bring over tenants from their own estates in Britain. However, not enough people arrived and the new landowners resorted to renting farms to the native Irish.



As they had invested heavily in the Plantation, The City of London Guilds were granted lands on the bank of the River Foyle on which to build a new city. The County of Londonderry (formally Coleraine) was created with the new city at its centre. The Protestant Church of Ireland was also granted all the church lands formally owned by the Catholic Church. The arrival of the new settlers caused huge discontent amongst the native Irish. Not only had they lost their farms, they also had to attend Protestant Church services. James I was a devoted Protestant, and the introduction of the new religion was central to his plans for the province.

Chichester also deported up to 6000 former kern (native Irish soldiers), who were roaming the countryside after the end of the war and the Flight of the Earls. The province remained unstable for most of the 17th century due to further rebellions and civil war in Britain. The wars of the 1640's eliminated the last major Catholic landowners in Ulster. Another wave of Scottish migration came to Ireland in the 1690's. They were Scottish Presbyterians and became known as the Ulster Scots. By the mid 18th century, new settlers or their descendants formed the majority of the population in Ulster.

Although the new settlers were mostly farmers the Plantation brought with it a growth of towns and the urban network. The newcomers brought with them their own traditions, culture and religion and formed their own community. The native Irish, although reduced in number, were not entirely removed or anglicised, creating a divide both religious and social between the two groups that has survived to the present day.

The Legacy

The Flight of the Earls and the subsequent Plantation of Ulster had a lasting effect on politics in Ulster. It led to the separation of the community along Protestant and Catholic divides. Discrimination against Roman Catholics caused huge resentment, which was only increased by the introduction of the Penal Laws (which discriminated against anyone who was not a member of the established Church of Ireland) in the 17th century.

The two communities were unable to integrate. Under the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 six counties in Ulster split politically from the rest of the country.

As part of the Northern Ireland Peace Process, the Good Friday Agreement was signed on the 10th of April 1998. In the agreement, all parties in Britain, Ireland and Northern Ireland agreed that the future of Northern Ireland should be decided by 'exclusively peaceful and democratic means'. New legislation for the province is being introduced on policing, human rights and equality. Importantly, there is a new feeling of optimism that the violence of the past is over and we can explore and commemorate our shared history.

CHARACTERS THE IRISH



Ruairí O'Donnell – Earl of Tír Chonaill (1574/75-1608)

Ruairí O'Donnell, (Rory, Rury, Ruaidhrí) the first Earl of Tír Chonaill, born in 1574, was the second son of Sir Hugh O'Donnell and the younger brother of Red Hugh. Ruairí was Tánaiste during Red Hugh's lordship of Donegal. During the Nine Years War he fought diligently at his brother's side, fighting in Connaught and Lough Foyle. After Red Hugh's death Ruairí became head of the O'Donnell clan. He became the first Earl of Tír Chonaill and was granted a patent from King James I for his lands in February 1603. In the same year he married Lady Bridget Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare. O'Donnell's position however was short lived.

In-fighting between sub-chieftains and sects of the O'Donnell clan proved impossible to quell. By 1607 Ruairí, left with declining lands and decreasing income, was forced to admit he had lost control of the territory. In September 1607 Ruairí joined with Cú Chonnacht Maguire and O'Neill and left from Rathmullan bound for Spain. Both Ruairí and his brother became ill and died within a short time of their arrival in Rome, Ruairí in July 1608 and Cathbarr in September. They were both buried in the Church of San Pietro Montorio, in Rome.

Hugh O'Neill - Earl of Tyrone (c.1550-1616)

Hugh O'Neill (Aodh Ó Neill) was born around 1550 in Tyrone, the second son of the Baron Dungannon and the grandson of Conn Bacach O'Neill, the first Earl of Tyrone. After the death of his father, O'Neill was fostered to families living within the pale and was raised with English customs and traditions. Internal disputes within the lordship meant that for most of his early life O'Neill's future position within the clan was uncertain, although Queen Elizabeth I supported his claim to the title of Earl of Tyrone. This helped secure him the lordship. Increasing incursions by the English into his lands led to Tyrone's eventual rebellion against the Queen. The Earl had

secretly supported O'Donnell and Maguire since the beginning of the Nine Years War but it was not until 1595 that he openly rebelled and was declared a traitor to the crown, the same year as he was finally proclaimed The O'Neill, chieftain of the O'Neill clan. O'Neill enjoyed success at the beginning of the Nine Years War, the battle of Yellow Ford in 1598 being a particular personal victory for him. The arrival of the Spanish at Kinsale in September 1601 marked a turning point in the conflict and was the beginning of the end for O'Neill.

Numerous reasons have been given for O'Neill's subsequent flight from Ireland. Although he retained his title and estate and was granted a full pardon by James I, O'Neill's position was made increasingly difficult by the presence of the English administration. His enemies conspired together to gradually chip away at his lands and authority in Ulster. O'Neills' decision to leave for Spain with O'Donnell and Maguire was unexpected. It is unclear whether he left with the intention of returning with additional Spanish support for the cause or whether he resigned himself to the fact that there was no hope of maintaining his authority in the north. Whatever his reason for leaving, it appears that a normally calm O'Neill panicked on hearing that the ship had arrived to carry them to Spain. He made a desperate effort to gather his family together and rushed from Slane in County Meath to Rathmullan to join the rest of the party, leaving an infant son behind him. He spent his remaining days in Rome, supported by a pension from King Philip and living at a residence provided by the Pope. He never gave up requesting help from Spain, still writing to the King of Spain up until the year before his death.

His health deteriorated and he died in Rome on the 20th of July 1616, leaving the Countess O'Neill, who died less than two years later, penniless. He is buried in the city in the Church of San Pietro Montorio.

Red Hugh O'Donnell – Lord of Tír Chonaill (1572-1602)

Red Hugh O'Donnell (Aodh Ó Dónaill, Hugh Roe, Aodh Rua) was the eldest son of Sir Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tír Chonaill and Iníon Dhubh (of Scottish descent), born in October 1572.



Due to suspicions over the O'Donnells' loyalty, Sir John Perrot, Governor of Ireland, decided to kidnap O'Donnell, his wife and their son Red Hugh, probably on the order of Elizabeth I. In September 1587 Perrot succeeded in kidnapping Red Hugh from Rathmullan in County Donegal and transported him by ship to Dublin Castle, where he remained incarcerated for four years. In January 1591, Red Hugh attempted to escape but was recaptured. A second attempt a year later in the winter of 1592 met with more success, with Red Hugh making his way to Wicklow, and from there returning to the O'Donnell castle at Ballyshannon.

During Red Hugh's incarceration his father had been ill and the English garrison ran amuck in Tír Chonaill. Upon his return his mother assisted him in pressing for his recognition as Chieftain of the O'Donnells'. In May 1592, Red Hugh became Lord O'Donnell, chieftain of the O'Donnells' clan at a ceremony at the inauguration stone at Doon Rock, near Kilmacrennan, at the young age of 19 years. He immediately began strengthening his position with his nearest ally and neighbour Hugh O'Neill. O'Donnell led a very successful campaign into Sligo and Connaught, recovering lands that historically had been part of the O'Donnell lordship. He also fought at O'Neill's side at the Battle of the Yellow Ford.

However, the greatest threat to O'Donnell's success came in the form of his kinsman, Niall Garbh O'Donnell. Niall Garbh took Red Hugh's absence as an opportunity to further his own ambitions, by forming an alliance with the English. He managed to seize Lifford Castle and the Friary of Donegal while Sir Henry Docwra raided and plundered lands in Inishowen in 1600. O'Donnell initially made efforts to recover his losses in Donegal, but upon hearing of

the Spanish landing at Kinsale, assembled his army for the long march south to join them. The defeat at Kinsale resulted in O'Donnell departing for Spain, leaving his command to his brother Ruairí. O'Donnell left from Castlehaven, County Cork with the intention of returning with reinforcements from Spain. He landed in the north of the country at Corunna, but was not immediately granted an audience with the King. He languished there for months before receiving permission to travel to the court at Valladolid in August 1602. Upon his arrival however, O'Donnell was taken ill and died in mysterious circumstances shortly afterwards at Simancas Castle.

Hugh Maguire – Lord of Fermanagh (d.1600)

Hugh Maguire (Aodh Mág Uidhir) was the eldest son of Cú Chonnacht Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Nuala O'Donnell of Tír Chonaill. With the support of the O'Donnells and the Irish Privy Council Maguire succeeded as chieftain on his father's death.

Like his neighbouring chiefdoms, Maguire was subject to increasing threats to his autonomy from English garrisons and government officials impinging on his lands. Maguire was the first to openly rebel against the English garrison, leading an attack against Henry Bagenal at the Erne Forde near Ballyshannon in 1593 and laying siege to his own castle at Enniskillen, in February 1594 after it was taken by the English. Maguire also fought at the Battle of the Yellow Ford by O'Neill's side. On an expedition into Munster in February 1600 Maguire was shot and died instantly.

Cú Chonnacht Maguire- Lord of Fermanagh (d.1608)

Hugh Maguire was succeeded by his younger brother Cú Chonnacht. Cú Chonnacht was sent to France to commission the ship that brought the Earls to the continent. He travelled with the Earls on their flight and continued on with O'Neill and O'Donnell to Rome. After his stay in Rome, Cú Chonnacht, determined to make his way to Spain, set out by sea from Naples. During an overnight stay in Genoa, he was struck down with a fever and died shortly afterwards on the 12th of August 1608.

CHARACTERS THE ENGLISH



Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603)

Elizabeth I, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, became Queen of England upon the death of her half sister Mary in 1558. Elizabeth inherited an almost bankrupt kingdom from her sister and one that had been divided in two by the Protestant Reformation. Among Elizabeth's first tasks were the increase of the country's wealth and the bridging of the divide caused by religious differences. Much of Elizabeth's reign was spent in efforts to avoid a war with either Spain or France (who were enemies at the time). The Spanish Armada in 1588, although a disaster for the Spanish, left Elizabeth fearful of an invasion from Spain.

The wars in Ireland occupied much of the later years of Elizabeth's reign and managed again to bankrupt her treasury. Elizabeth had trusted O'Neill as her loyal subject in the north and was outraged by the treasonous revolt of Tyrone and the Lords of Ulster. She made efforts to secure peace with the clans between 1595 and 1598, fearing the arrival of Spanish aid and a war she could not afford. She was however unwilling to recognise the sovereignty of the ancient family lordships. News of her death was kept from O'Neill until after the signing of the Treaty of Mellifont, as Mountjoy feared that the death of his enemy would strengthen O'Neill's will to continue.

William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520 - 1598), Lord Treasurer of England, (1572-1598)

William Cecil was a member of Elizabeth's council but was also her long time friend and advisor. He held the position of Secretary of State and Lord Treasurer and operated an

extensive network of spies and intelligence in order to retain his privileged position of power at the Queen's side. His son, Robert Cecil, carried on the position upon his death, becoming an advisor to Elizabeth and then later to James I. He was created the Earl of Salisbury in 1605.

Sir Henry Bagenal, Queens Marshal (1590-1598)

Henry Bagenal was the son of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, who had settled in Newry, County Down. He became a member of the Irish Privy Council and marshal of the army in 1590. He hoped to increase his land holdings by the break up of the O'Neill estate and consistently made accusations against O'Neill's loyalty, forcing him to defend his position and his right to authority in Ulster. The feud between the two men intensified when in August 1591 O'Neill, in an effort to form an alliance by marriage, eloped with and married Bagenal's young sister Mabel. In 1593 however the two men fought side by side when O'Neill was ordered to assist Bagenal in quashing Maguire's revolt. O'Neill's subsequent defection to the other side supported Bagenal's accusations that he had long supported the rebels. In August 1598 Bagenal received command of a large force, compiled to bring aid to the fort on the Blackwater, County Armagh, which was under siege. The ensuing battle, at Yellow Ford on the 14th of August, was a disaster for the English and Bagenal himself was shot dead.

**Sir Henry Docwra (1564-1631),
British Commander at Derry**

Henry Docwra, a soldier in the English army, came to Ulster in 1600, landing with an army at Lough Foyle with the task of crushing the rebellion. He formed alliances with Niall Garbh O'Donnell, a cousin of Red Hugh. He participated in the attack on the O'Donnell strongholds in Lifford and Ballyshanon while also taking Inishowen in a bloody rampage across the peninsula. Opportunities in Ireland saw Docwra's rise from Army Captain to Knighted landowner. He was granted 2,000 acres of land near Lifford in the Ulster Plantation, was appointed Treasurer of War in Ireland in 1616 and made a member of the Privy Council. He became Baron Docwra in 1621.

**Charles Blount, Baron Mountjoy,
(1563-1606) Lord Deputy of Ireland,
Lord Lieutenant**

Charles Blount served as both Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1600-1603 and as Lord Lieutenant from 1603. Mountjoy was an extremely capable strategist, arguably the best the English forces had to offer. He first faced O'Neill in battle at Moyry Pass in October 1600 where he suffered a defeat at the hands of the Irish. The Irish victory however was short lived, as both armies would meet again a year later at the Battle of Kinsale. After his victory at Kinsale he returned to England a hero. He was appointed Master of the Ordnance by James I and later became the Earl of Devon.

**Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy
of Ireland (1571-1575), (1588-1594)**

Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam served as Lord Deputy for two periods in the late 16th century in Ireland. His efforts to bring Ulster under English administration alienated the Ulster Irish. He successfully conquered the Monaghan lordship of the McMahons in 1590 but his efforts to do the same in Fermanagh and Donegal led to the infractions that would eventually initiate the Nine Years War.

**Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex
(1566-1601), Lord Lieutenant of
Ireland (1599-1600)**

Robert Devereux was a long-time favourite of Queen Elizabeth. An ambitious man he was appointed as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1599 at his own request and sent with an army to quell the rebellion. He arrived in Ireland with a large force of 17,000 men but instead of going to Ulster to fight O'Neill he decided to quash the rebellion in the Southeast. By the time Essex made his way to Ulster he had lost a large number of his force. His failure to crush O'Neill and his subsequent unauthorised ceasefire, agreed between the two men, led to him being stripped of his position. Unwilling to accept his new role he led a rebellion against the Queen, supported by a small band of his own followers, for which he was executed in 1601.

Sir George Carew (1555-1629)

Sir George Carew came to Ireland in 1574 in the service of his cousin, Sir Peter Carew. In 1576 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the County of Carlow. He held various posts mostly in Ireland, and was appointed as Treasurer of War in 1598. The following year he became President of Munster. He retired in 1603, but returned in 1610 to report on the condition of the country, with a view to a resettlement of Ulster; and in 1611 as Commissioner to reform the army and revenue of Ireland.

**Sir John Davies (1569-1626),
Attorney general**

Sir John Davies was appointed as Solicitor General of Ireland in November 1603 at the end of the Nine Years War, later becoming Attorney General in 1606. He sent accounts of the Flight of the Earls to the Privy Council and was involved in the plantation of Ulster, during which he himself was granted some of the seized lands. He retired from office in 1619.

Sir Arthur Chichester (1563-1625)

Arthur Chichester was a career soldier involved in numerous successful adventures in the New World and Spain before he arrived in Ireland with the Earl of Essex in 1599. His brother had been the Governor of Carrickfergus and Chichester reputedly came to Ireland to avenge his brother's death at the hands of the Irish rebels. Chichester was appointed Lord Deputy in 1605. He was not happy with the terms which O'Neill and O'Donnell received under the Treaty of Mellifont and felt cheated by their return to their estates. He began a campaign to destroy O'Neill, questioning his every move and his hereditary right to the title of the Earl of Tyrone. After the Flight of the Earls, Chichester was instrumental in the drawing up of the plans for the plantation. He himself was awarded a generous plot of land in the settlement, with a substantial plot around Dungannon and an estate in Inishowen.

James I (James VI of Scotland) (1566-1625)

James I became King of England upon the death of his cousin Elizabeth in 1603. He was the only child of Mary I, Queen of Scots, whom Elizabeth had executed in 1587. His coronation united the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England. He declared the Earls traitors to the crown upon hearing of their flight and seized their lands and property. James had been raised a staunch Protestant, and printed the first version of the bible in English in 1611. He saw the Ulster Plantation as an opportunity to convert the native Irish to Protestantism. Despite the success of the Plantation James remained fearful of further uprisings and of Catholic conspiracies against him. He used this fear to justify introducing further restrictions against Catholics and suppression of the religion.



James I (James VI of Scotland) (1566-1625)

Increasing disagreement with his parliament was a feature of James's reign. This bad feeling sowed the seed of the English Civil War of the 1640's, which led to James's son, King Charles I, eventually being executed by his own parliament.

A true description of the Northwest partes of Ireland.
wherin is shewed the most parte of O'Donnells contrye,
part of Tirones, part of Mc. Guyres, part of Oro-
wercks: all the Co. of Sligo, part of Mc. Williams and
parte of the Co. of Folecomon, truly collected & observed by
Captaine John Baxter. Finished by Baptista Boazio.



In this Ilande there dwelleth a holyc
man named Cleanton of whom the
contrie people holde a superstitious
opinion, that if he be angry with any
one & doe turne s. speckled stones
vppon them, ^{wh} he kepeth for that vse
they shall dye wth in that yeare.

In this Booke where this golden sonne is placed, there
is scene in every wholl tomes strange fightinge of Battailles,
sometime wth foote & sometime with horse, Sometime Castles scene
on a sodaine, sometime revowles & sometime grate flore of Cowes,
drrunges and fightinge for them. This hath bene certainly
scene by S.^r George Bingham, S.^r Francis Bartlett, and
Lyuers others in their company of good credit,

Scale of Ten Fische Myles.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



The Protestant Reformation refers to a religious and political movement that affected the whole of Europe. It consisted of a break away from the established Catholic Church and the foundation of the new Protestant religion.

In England these changes began with Henry VIII, who broke with Rome and proclaimed himself head of the English Church, in order to divorce his first wife. In 1532 Henry established the Church of England and was subsequently excommunicated by the Pope. The new religion brought with it new practices for worship and services but also had a huge influence on the structure of the landscape. In the mid 16th century the Church owned more than 1/5 of all land in England. In 1536 Henry began closing monasteries and abbeys and sold the property to wealthy nobles, clearing tenants from the land in the process. The dissolution of the monasteries was hugely unpopular with Catholics and resulted in a series of minor uprisings.

Henry's son Edward VI further reformed the Church. He brought in the use of the common prayer book and banned statues, shrines and stained glass from churches. Queen Mary, Edward's half sister, succeeded to the throne after her brother's death. She was a Catholic and earned the nickname of 'Bloody Mary' for her persecution of Protestants, burning hundreds at the stake for heresy. Mary's reign however did not last long and she was replaced by her Protestant sister Elizabeth, returning the country again to the new faith.

In Ireland, only a small minority adopted the new religion. The old Anglo-Norman families remained Catholic, as did the Gaelic lords. The fight for the Catholic cause won O'Neill not only the support of the Spanish but also the backing of Rome. The Irish were seen as defending the faith and fighting a noble war for the sake of religious freedom.



IRISH MANUSCRIPT TRADITION



St. Anthony's College, Louvain

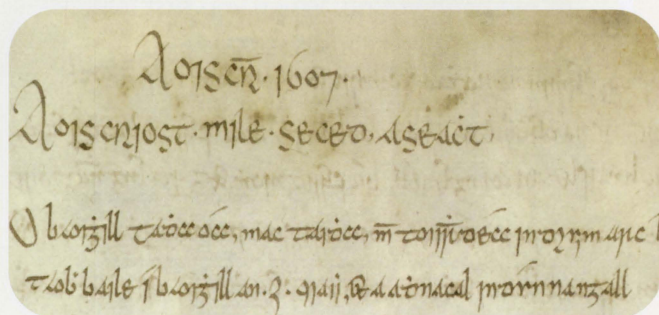
The first Franciscans arrived in Ireland in the mid 13th century. They were linked with the great households including the O'Neill's and the O'Donnell's with Red Hugh becoming one of their most famous patrons. They lost much of their land holdings during the Protestant Reformation, when their order was outlawed and the monasteries were closed.

The Plantation of Ulster had a detrimental effect on the Franciscans, destroying their last places of refuge in the north. Flaithrí Ó Maolchonaire was a Franciscan friar (later Archbishop of Tuam), who accompanied Red Hugh to Simancas in 1602. He was instrumental in the setting up of the Irish Franciscan College in Louvain in Belgium. Founded in April 1607, the college had Philip III as its patron. (The College was part of the University founded in the early 15th century).

St. Anthony's became renowned for the excellence of its teachers and the number of writings produced by its scholars, who were the first to print in the Irish language. The College continued to supply friars to Ireland throughout the 17th and 18th centuries but was closed by the Napoleonic invasion in 1793 and the friars were scattered. The building was eventually sold in 1822. A large collection of the Friary's work was salvaged and brought to Ireland by Father Francis Walsh. It remained for some time at the Franciscan Archives in Killiney before being transferred to the Archives Department of University College Dublin. (Some of the collection is also preserved in Brussels). The College building was bought back by the Irish Franciscan order in 1925.

The Annals of the Four Masters / Annála Ríoghachta Éireann

Best known of all the works produced by the Franciscan friars in Ireland are the Annals of the Four Masters. The Annals contain a complete early history of Ireland up to the early 17th century and were completed in August 1636, in County Donegal.

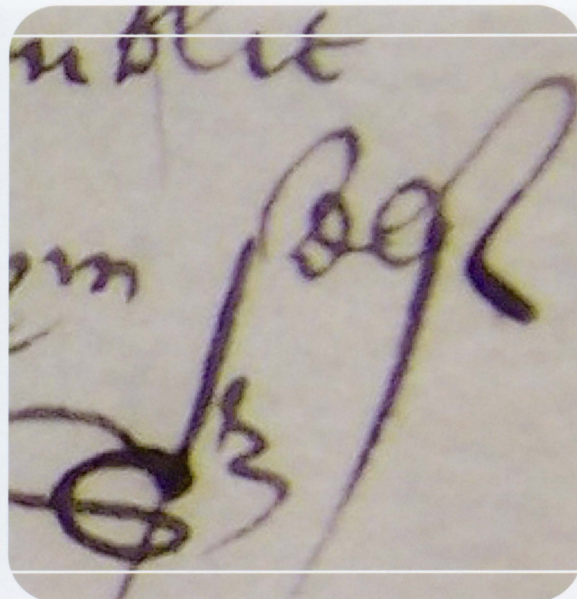


© Royal Irish Academy.

The Annals were based on earlier works including the Annals of Loch Cé (1014), the Annals of Ulster (15th century) and the Annals of Connacht (1234). They were compiled by Cúicoigríche Ó Duibhghennáin (County Leitrim), Fearfease Ó Maolchonaire (County Roscommon), Cúicoigríche Ó Clérigh and the most well known of the four, Friar Michael Ó Clérigh (County Donegal d. 1643). Michael Ó Clérigh (also known as Tadhg an tSléibhe before he became a friar) was from a family of scholars renowned for their interest in native Irish history and poetry. A professional chronicler trained in the Irish bardic schools, he was sent to Ireland to collect information on Irish antiquities and the lives of the Irish saints and to return the information collected to his superiors in Louvain.

UNDERSTANDING DOCUMENTS:

A little bit about Archives and Palaeography



What are archives?

Archives are original documents, maps, plans and recordings that have historical value or contain unique information and are therefore preserved for all time. They are also called primary sources.

What is palaeography?

Palaeography is the study and deciphering of old handwriting. When you first look at documents from the 16th century the handwriting can appear illegible. It takes a bit of practice, determination and knowledge of a few simple rules to help with transcribing.

Your pack contains transcriptions of each document, but why not try transcribing a little bit of English text for yourself before looking at the transcriptions?

English Palaeography:

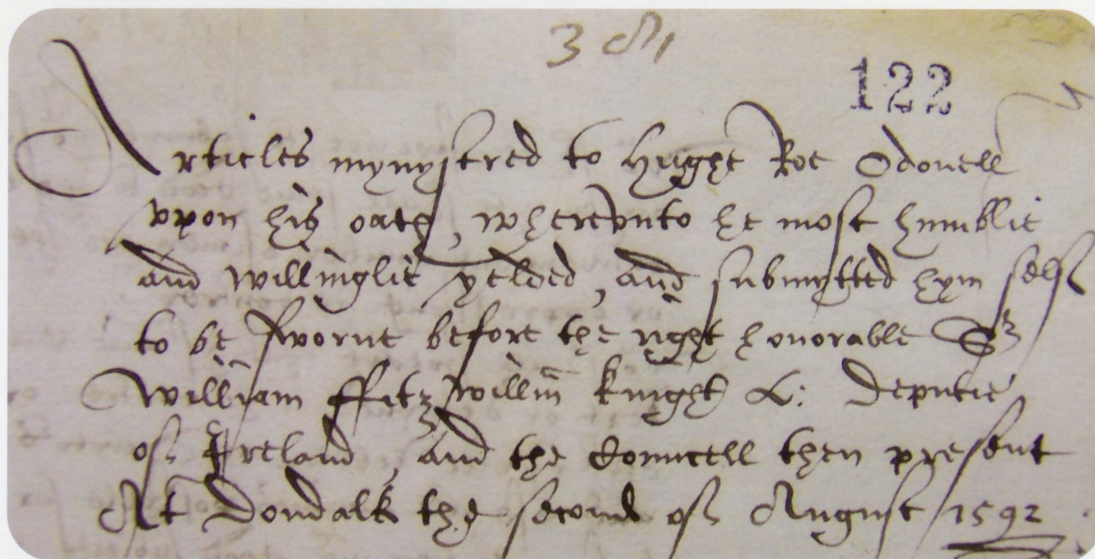
Things to remember when transcribing from English:

- **Spelling Mistakes**

Spelling was not standardised until the 18th century. Not only did people spell certain words differently from one another; a person could often spell the same word differently within one document, especially place names.

- **Old Words**

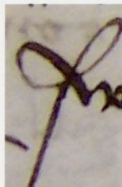
Some words fall out of use, you may have to look them up in the dictionary after transcription.



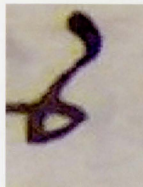
© National Archives, SP 63/116, f. 122

- **Some letters are interchangeable:**
Y and I – for example mynystered = ministered
I and J – for example Maiestie = Majesty
U and V – for example vpon = upon
- **Letters that can be easily mixed up:**
S and F

This is an S



This is also
an S used
at the end
of words



This is an F



This is st-
a very
common
ligature



Two types
of e
that look
like o



- **Letters that may confuse**

R- there are a few different version's of r

This r looks
like a w



This is a
capital R
and looks
like a K



C – lower
case c can
look like
an r



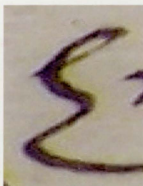
Capitals C
can also be
confusing



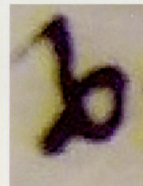
g – can look
like a y



H – can be
very sloppy,
looking like
a vertical
wavy line



And don't
forget that V
and U are
interchange-
able and
look like this:



- **Ligatures: What are those?**

Sometimes two letters are linked together, the writer doesn't remove the pen from the paper.

• Abbreviations – Those lazy Tudors!

Like today, people in the past abbreviated words rather than writing out the whole word.

Some common examples are:

Lo for Lord

Cⁿ for Captain

W^{ch} for which

Prish for Parish

Abbreviations for words beginning with p are very common.

The easiest way to transcribe is to write out the sentence as best you can, then read over it again. Making sense of the sentence may help you with the letters or words you missed. Don't worry if you don't get the hang of it straight away, it takes lots of practice.

Irish Palaeography

The text used in Irish manuscripts of the period is completely different from the English text. The style of the text in these manuscripts is based on a tradition that developed in Ireland from the 7th century onwards (the Early Christian period). It is an insular script developed from earlier Roman texts unique to monasteries in Ireland and Britain.

Any one volume or manuscript was worked on by a number of scribes who painstakingly transcribed from one volume to another, copying earlier works.

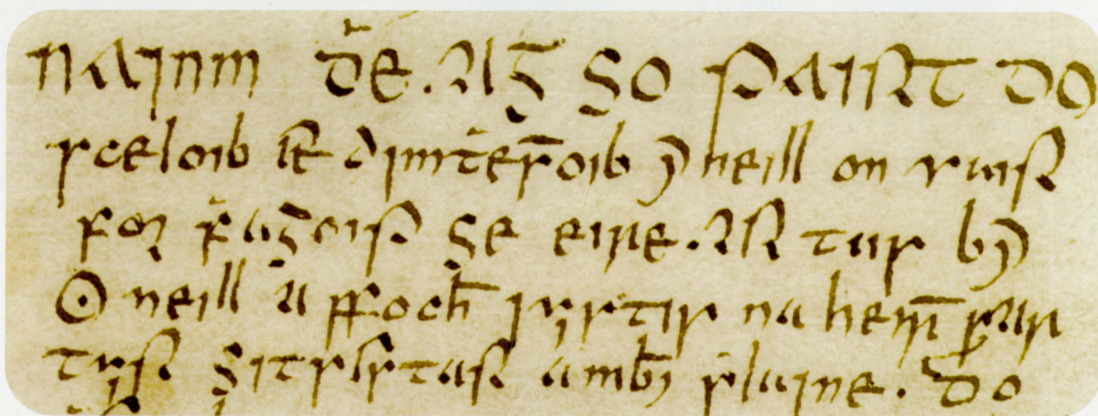
The difference in dates

You may notice differences in dates when looking through the documents. This is because different calendars were in use. The Irish used the Roman calendar (Gregorian calendar), while the English used their own, so there is a slight variation in the date. The English calendar in the 16th century was 10 days behind the Irish calendar. The calendars were not synchronised until 1752.

The text can be very difficult to read.

It takes years of scholarly work to become an expert. The text, written in Latin or old Irish, has no punctuation and uses lots of abbreviations. You will notice little strokes above letters for abbreviations. Common ones used are the nomina sacra or sacred names, for example: Ihs for Jesus and xps meaning Christus or Christ.

Spelling in Irish manuscripts differs from those on the continent; they may have been influenced by native language. They also use lots of ligatures.



© University College Dublin



About this pack - Developing the skills of an historian

In this pack there is a selection of documents from the late 16th and early 17th century relating to events that took place in Ireland.

You should use this pack, not only to acquire knowledge about the past, but also to:

- Learn about primary sources – original documents recorded at the time of the event.
- Be able to select important information from documents.
- Think critically about that information, form your own opinions and be able to back them up with evidence from the documents.

The documents are derived from manuscripts, letters and printed proclamations that help build up a picture of events during the period.

Mapmakers were employed not only to produce maps but also to produce artistic representations and accounts of events long before photography could fulfil the same purpose. When examining these images it is important to remember that the artist is in

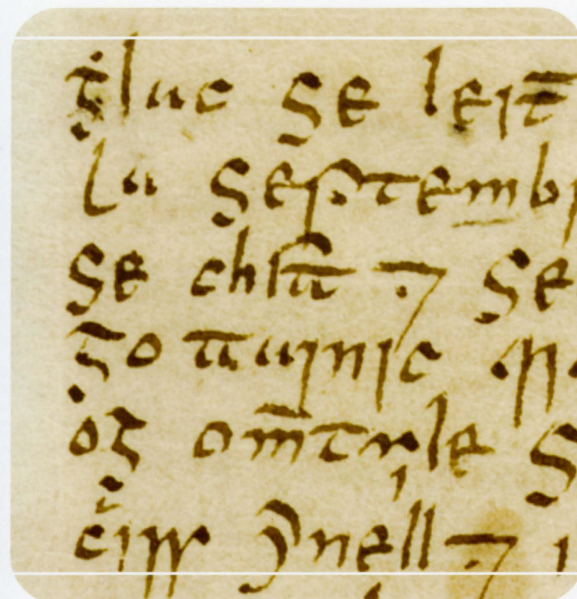
the employ of a patron, and their job is to make their employer look good. When looking at documents such as proclamations and letters consider that this was mass communication in its day. Consider how accounts of events were not always given by eye-witnesses but may have been written by someone who heard them second or third hand, with the account becoming more embellished with each telling.

As biographers of the great Gaelic families, the Franciscan scribes would paint their patrons as noble and heroic, brush over their mistake and exaggerate their strengths and victories.

When looking at historical documents it is important to remember:

- People in the past were no different from today, they could be biased, make mistakes or purposely mislead others.
- Knowledge of the past is incomplete, we have to make decisions based on the best available evidence.
- History is subject to change all the time – as new information comes to light, even from 400 years ago.

DOCUMENTS AND EXERCISES



Theme 1: Gaelic Ireland in the 16th Century

Document no. 1:

Map of the Northwest

Part of Ireland by Baptista Boazio

(P/49 (7) Courtesy of the National Maritime Museum, London)

1. Do you recognise the locations in this map? Identify the modern counties (the names of the towns may help in identification).
2. Locate and name a town in counties, Donegal, Tyrone and Sligo.
3. The names of the families that control each region are located on the map, can you name three of them (there may be a variation in spelling to the modern versions you are familiar with)?
4. What natural features are represented on the map? In your opinion do the natural features have any bearing on where settlements are located?
5. Compare this 16th century map to a modern map of the same region. Compare the maps for accuracy of details and changes to the landscape. In your opinion what difficulties did English mapmakers in the north west of Ireland face during the period?

Document no. 2:

The O'Neill Family Tree

(Mss. 635 Carew Manuscripts, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library)

1. Identify the line of succession from Con Bacach to Hugh O'Neill.
2. Is Hugh O'Neill the obvious candidate to the title of Earl of Tyrone in your opinion?
3. How many English titles (Earl, Knight, Baron) were bestowed upon the O'Neill family?

4. How many members of the family are described as being traitors to the Queen?
5. In your opinion, why are the female family members not represented?

Document no. 3:

An Irish Lord Feasting in the open air

(John Derrick's Image of Ireland, 1588)

This document is a woodcut and description from an early printed book. It is the work of artist John Derrick, who travelled to Ireland with the Lord Deputy to record his defeat of the native Irish.

1. Describe in your own words the scene represented in this image.
2. In your opinion are the Irish represented in a good light? Give reasons for your choice.
3. According to the description what do the bards sing about? And how does it affect the 'rebels'?
4. Do you think that this is an eyewitness account and is the author biased towards his subjects?
5. How do you think this image and description influenced the English people who studied the book?

Consider

How have the documents helped in your understanding of the period? Consider why they were produced and if they were important to English understanding of 16th century Ireland.

Theme 2: Conflict - The Nine Years War and the Battle of Kinsale

Document no. 4:

The Battle of Erne Forde (1593)

(Cotton Augustus I vol ii . 38, courtesy of the British Library)

1. What type of document is this and why in your opinion was it produced?
2. Describe the scene represented in the image. What advantages do visual representations have over text based documents?
3. Do you think that this is an eyewitness account and is there bias in his depiction? Give reasons for your choice.
4. Summarise in a short paragraph what took place in the battle, written from the point of view of Sir Henry Bagenal.
5. Can you identify who is riding into battle at Henry Bagenal's side?
How do you think Maguire felt facing him in battle?

Document no. 5:

Report given to Captain Stafforde by George Cawell, English Spy 1596

(SP63/ 190/167, courtesy of the National Archives, UK)

1. What important event does Cawell report on?
2. Was Captain Stafforde present at the meeting himself? How did he hear about the events that took place?
3. Do you think this information was useful to the English? Give reasons for your choice?
4. Cawell names two of the new arrivals, who were they? (2nd paragraph)
5. Consider the position Cawell found himself in, what dangers would he have faced?

Document no. 6:

Plan of Battlefield at Kinsale

(Published in Pacata Hibernia, courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

1. What type of document is this and why do you think it was completed?
2. Write a short summary of what is represented in the plan, listing the principal people, Irish and English, mentioned by the artist.
3. How are O'Neill and O'Donnell depicted? What purpose did this representation serve, in your opinion?

Document no. 7:

The Death of Red Hugh O'Donnell

(From Lughaidh Uí Chlérigh's Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill, courtesy of the Royal Irish Academy)

Red Hugh's biographer Lughaidh Uí Chlérigh wrote this account of the death of Red Hugh O'Donnell in his manuscript on the young chieftain's life.

1. Describe in your own words the funeral portrayed by O'Clerigh.
2. How accurate do you think this account is? Is there any embellishment, in your opinion?
3. Based on this account; did the Spanish hold Red Hugh in high regard? Give a reason for your answer.
4. Consider the description of Red Hugh's valour. Is this a positive description by modern standards, in your opinion?

Consider:

Compare the depiction of the Irish armies in battles (Documents 4 and 6) with the description of Red Hugh's achievement given by O'Clerigh. How has bias on both sides affected the resulting documents? Do the documents contradict each other and how have they affected your own conclusions?

Theme 3: Flight, Exile and Death

Document no. 8:

Richard Bartlett's

Map of Dungannon, c.1602

(Mss 2656 (5), courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

This is a map, part of a series produced by cartographer Richard Bartlett.

1. This map shows a crannog, Dungannon Castle and the Tullahogue chair, site of the inauguration of the O'Neill chieftain. Can you identify each item?
2. Describe in a short paragraph what is depicted.
3. Two symbols, one of each culture, English and Irish, are used. Can you identify them?
4. Bartlett was later captured and beheaded by the Irish, why do you think that happened? Explain your decision.
5. How do you think O'Neill would have felt about this depiction of the English flag flying at Dungannon Castle?

Document no. 9:

Letter of Sir Arthur Davies to Lord Salisbury, 1607

(SP 63/222/113, courtesy of the National Archives, UK)

1. In this account, what was unusual about O'Neill's departure from Slane and what route does he take to Rathmullan?
2. What is described as O'Neill's 'impediment'?
3. Do you think that the description of O'Neill's treatment of his wife is accurate? Give reasons for your decision.
4. According to Davies what superstitious belief surrounds the young son of Cathbharr O'Donnell?
5. Summarise in your own words the events reported by Davies.

Document no. 10:

Proclamation of Sir Arthur Chichester, 1607

(SP 63/222/249, courtesy of the National Archives, UK)

1. What type of document is this? Is it for a private or public audience?
2. What is the overall tone of the document? Is it positive towards the Earls?
3. According to Chichester, what concessions has the King made to the ungrateful Earls? (first paragraph)

4. What words does he use to describe their current journey on the continent?
5. What are the King's plans for the Earl's estates? (third paragraph)
6. If this was the only account of the flight, what important points would we have learned? Can you summarise them?

Document no. 11:

Petition of Bridget O'Donnell to the King, c. 1607

(CP/97/98 (7), courtesy of the Marquess of Salisbury)

1. What type of document is this and what is the overall tone?
2. Was Bridget O'Donnell a loyal subject to the King in your opinion?
3. Describe in your own words her feelings towards her estranged husband, based on the language she uses?
4. Re-write Bridget's letter using your own words.
5. Does this account influence your opinion of Bridget and do you have any sympathy for the situation she finds herself in?

Document no. 12:

The Journey over the Alps – Tadhg Ó Cianáin's Diary

(MS 21, courtesy of the Archives Department, University College Dublin)

1. What type of document is this and why was it written, in your opinion?
2. Do you get the impression that this is an accurate eyewitness account? Give reasons for your choice.
3. Select a sentence/passage that you feel describes the difficulties of the journey.
4. What actions were taken to recover the lost money? Why do you think they went to so much trouble?
5. Write a short paragraph, from O'Neill's point of view, about how he may have felt waiting in Piedmont. Take into account that he was once a proud leader and Earl and that he now finds himself in a strange country with an uncertain future.

Document no. 13:

The Death of Hugh O'Neill –

Annals of the Four Masters

(MS 23 P7, f.293r courtesy of the Royal Irish Academy)

1. What type of document is this? Is it an eye witness account written at the time of the event?
2. Do you consider it a reliable source? Are the authors impartial when describing O'Neill's character? Give reasons for your answer.
3. According to the account, what evidence is there that God was pleased with the life that O'Neill led?
4. Is O'Neill described as a good leader and Lord of his estate? Summarise in your own words the account given of his leadership.
5. O'Neill is described as having passed his life in 'prosperity and happiness'. Do you think that is true? What in your opinion would be an accurate description?

Consider:

Based on this selection of documents, write your own account of the Flight of the Earls and the fate of Hugh O'Neill. In your account give your opinion on why the Earls left and the importance of Hugh O'Neill in Irish history.

Theme 4: The Plantation of Ulster

Document no. 14:

The Division and Plantation of the Escheated Counties

(Carew Mss. 630 f.1, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library)

1. What type of document is this and when was it written?
2. The commission's project is the division and plantation of which Ulster counties?
3. What quantities (acres) were the plots to be divided into?
4. Portions of land are given to three types of landowners. Name the three types and list the differences between them.
5. How were the portions of land be allocated? Why do you think that was?

Document no. 15:

List of Undertakers (English Planters)

(Carew Mss 630 f.25, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library)

1. What is the purpose of this document in your opinion?
2. How many of the English Planters have titles (i.e. Earls or Lords or Knights)?

3. In which county is Sir John Davis awarded land and how many acres did he receive?
4. How many received estates that are described as 'greate' (i.e. 2000 acres)?

Document no. 16

A General Plat of the Lands Belonging to the City of London (Companies)

(Carew Mss. 634 f.2, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library)

1. What class of document is this and in your opinion, what purpose did it serve?
2. Identify the location represented on a modern map of the region and compare the two for accuracy and changes to the landscape. Are the principal settlements (towns) pictured on the map still in use today?
3. List the different professions of people who received portions of land.
4. Consider the effect of the influx of new professions to the region. Write a short paragraph on how you think it affected the development of the towns around Lough Foyle.

Document no. 17

The Plat of the City of Londonderry

(Mss 634 f. 8, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library)

1. What type of document is this and what purpose did it serve in your opinion?
2. Describe the layout of the city and the features represented in the image.
3. List the persons who live within the City walls (use the Key on the back of the drawing). How many families are living within the city according to the description?
4. Compare the plan to a modern map of Derry. Are the streets laid out the same? What changes do you notice?

Consider:

Based on the information in these documents, consider the impact of the Plantation of Ulster. How do you think the influx of new people changed the province and what effect did it have on the displaced native Irish?

Acknowledgments:

Images appear courtesy of:
 University College Dublin, Archives Department
 The Royal Irish Academy
 The National Library of Ireland
 The National Archives, UK
 The British Library
 Lambeth Palace Library
 The National Maritime Museum, London
 The Marquess of Salisbury

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The Mayne Guards

The foot Quarter



The Mayne guards

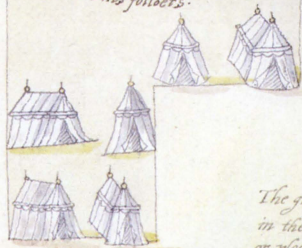
The foot Quarter.



The way twixt the foot & horse quarter

The Horse Quarter.

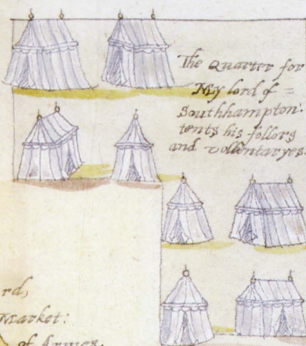
The quarter for my lord generals tents and his followers.



The Hie way.

The way twixt the foot and horse quarter.

The Horse Quarter.



The quarter for my lord of Southampton tents his followers and volunteers.

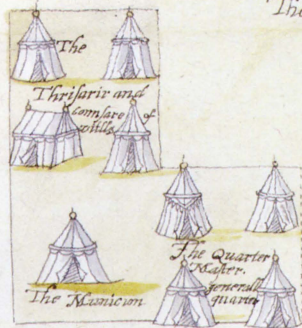
The grand guard in the or place of armes.



The hie way in to the campe

The Hie waye

The lord Generalls lod tent



The Thiriar and comple of shills

The Quarter for the Master general quarters The Mawicun

The Horse quarter



The Quarter for the Sarjant Major and noblemen and gentlemen followers.

The Horse quarter.

The foot Quarter

The foot quarter.



The Mayne Guards



The Mayne Guards

The description of the forme and maner of our

in campment in the lord Generalls Northern Journey.

Compiled by Donegal County Archives Service
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 Fax: +353 74 91 42290
 E-mail: archivist@donegalcoco.ie
www.donegalcoco.ie

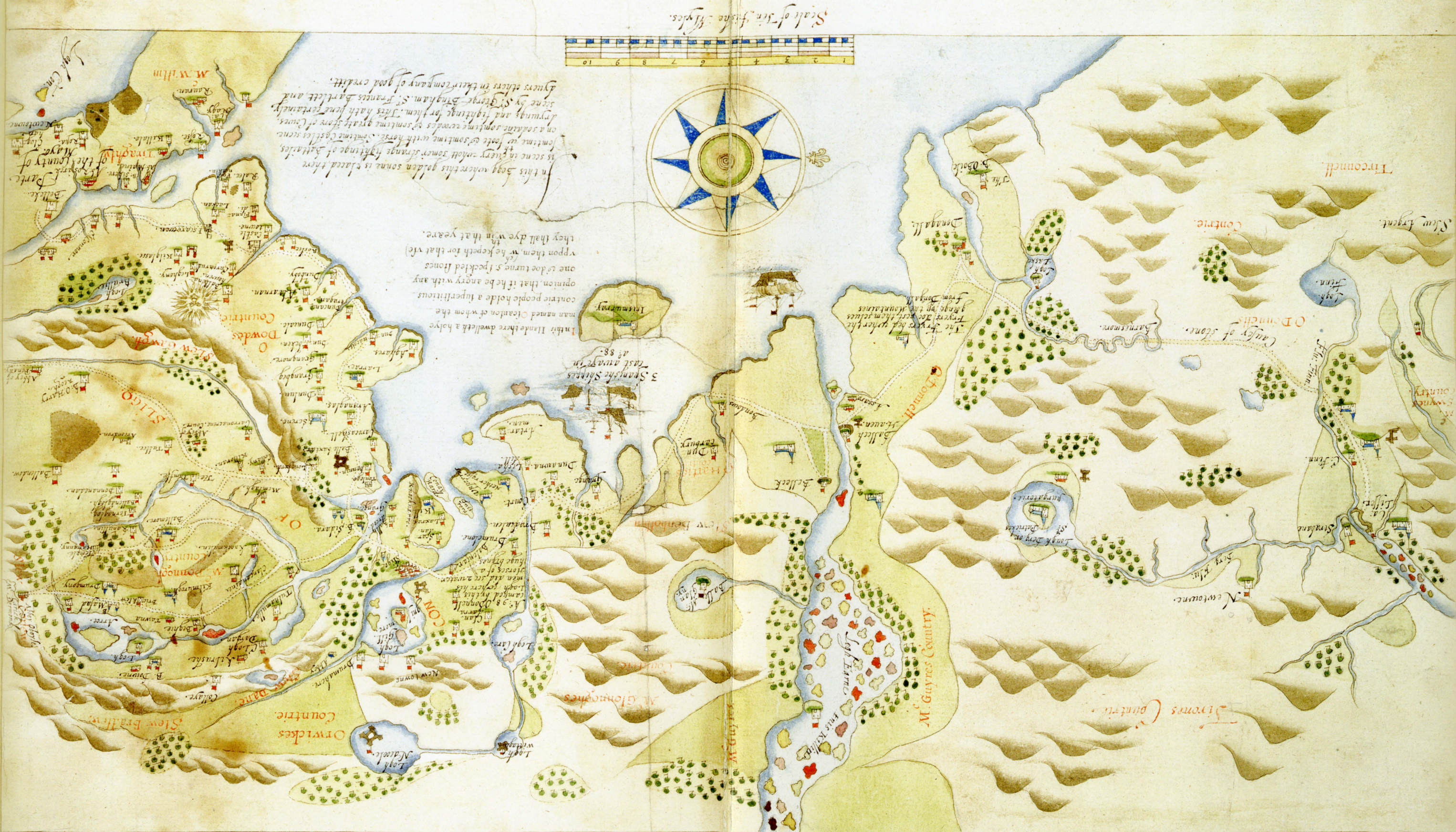
Donegal County Archives Service is part of the
 Cultural Services Division,
 Community, Culture and Enterprise Directorate,
 Donegal County Council



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND



A true description of the Mywest partes of Ireland. wherein is shewed the most part of O'Donnells contrary part of Tyrone's part of Mr. Guyres part of O'nevers: all the Co. of Sligo part of Mr. Wyllys and parts of the Co. of Londonderry truly collected & observed by (aptaine John Baxter. Finished by Augustin Bonzio)



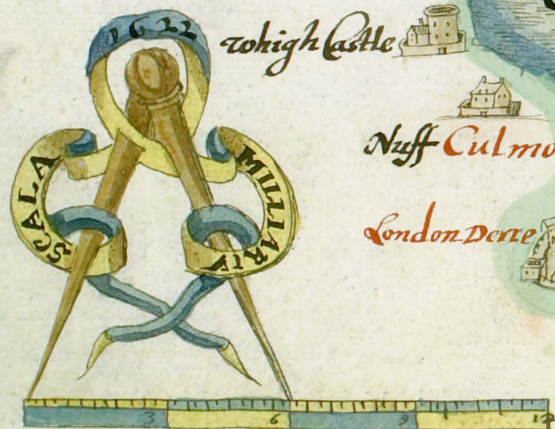
THE MAINE
SEA

The Countie of Antrim

Part of Lough Neagh

Part of Emsh
Owen

Part of the Countie
of
Tyrone.



AGNNERALL PLAT
of the lands Belonginge to the
Citie of london as they are deuided
and set out to the 12 Companies as the
doe Butt and Bound ech vpon othe
the perticuler platts where of de-
followe more at large Described

JOHN DERRICK— AN IRISH LORD FEASTING IN THE OPEN AIR

Well beeves are knocked down, the butchers play their part,
Then take each one the entrails forth, and liver with the heart.
And being breathing new the unwashed puddings they
Upon the coals or embers hot for want of gridiron lay.

And scarce not half enough (draff serveth well for hogs),
They take them up and fall thereto like ravening hungry dogs.
Devouring gut and limb no part doth come amiss,
Whose lips and chaps with blood do swim most true report is this.
As for the greatest kern they have the chiefest stuff,
Though dirty stripes and offal like please underknives enough.
Whereof they part do roast and other some do boil,
Thus what between the sod and roast fierce hunger they assoil.

No table there is spread, they have no courtlike guise.
The earth sometimes stands them instead whereon their victual lies.
Their cushions are of straw, of rushes or of hay,
Made banquette-wise with withies their tails to underlay.
Their platters are of wood by cunning turners made,
But not of pewter (credit me) as in our English trade.

Now ere the lord sits down with concubine or wife,
(Whereof he often makes exchange in compass of his life),
Before he takes his room a friar doth begin,
To bless the rebel with his wife the place and thieves therein.
Which when he blessed hath in highest place of all,
The chieftain then this traitorous knave like honest man doth 'stall.
And next his surgeon he doth set at friar's side,
And then himself his room enjoyeth adorned with his bride.

In fine, the hellish rout like lucky fellows met,
Do sit them down on straw or ground their victuals for to get.
Long stabbers pluck they forth instead of handsome knives,
And with the same they slash me out good God what pretty shives.

Not shives of bread I mean for that were very rare,
But gobs of flesh not boiled enough which is their common fare.
Their chiefest drink is milk, for want of milk, the broth,
They take which thing the surgeon swears is physic by his troth.
And if that broth be scant yet water is at hand,
For every river yields enough within that goodly land.
Again if fortune fawneth or on them chance to smile.
She fills them with usquebaugh (uisce beatha) and wine another while.
O that is cheer in bowls it beautifieth the feast,
And makes them look with drunken nolls from most unto the least.

Now when their guts be full then comes the pastime in,
The bard and harper melody unto them do begin.
This bard he doth report the noble conquests done,
And eke in rhymes shows forth at large their glory thereby won.
Thus he at random runneth: he pricks the rebels on,
And shows by such external deeds their honour lies upon.
And more to stir them up to prosecute their ill,
What great renown their fathers got they show by rhyming skill.
And they most gladsome are to hear of parents' name,
As how by spoiling honest men they won such endless fame.
Wherefore like graceless grafts sprung from a wicked tree,
They grow through daily exercise to all iniquity.

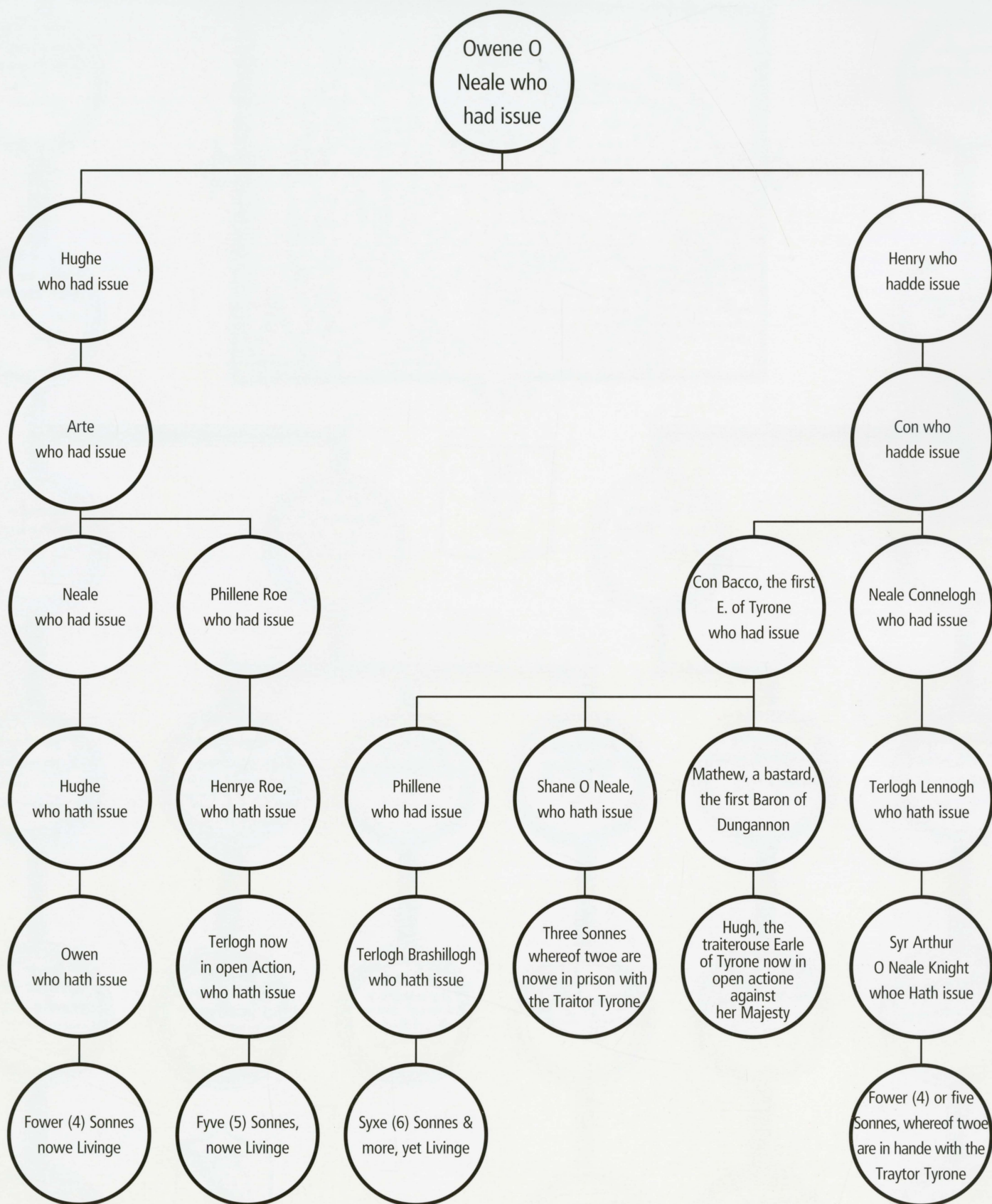
And more t'augment the flame and rancour of their heart,
The friar of his counsels vile to rebels doth impart.
Affirming that it is an alms deed to God,
To make the English subjects taste the Irish rebels' rod.
To spoil, to kill, to burn, the friar's counsel is,
And for the doing of the same he warrants heavenly bliss.
He tells a holy tale, the white he turns to black,
And through the pardons in his mail he works a knavish knack.

(extract from John Derrick, Image of Ireland)



A spise spectatos sic me docuit parentis
Me quoque maiores omnes, virtute carere

THE O'NEILL FAMILY TREE



Owene
O'neale who
had issue



Henry
Mc Owen,
who had
Issue

Con
Mc Henry,
who had
Issue

Neale
Connellogh
who had
Issue

Terlogh
Lennogh,
who had
Issue

Syr
Arthur O
Neale Knight
whose Issue
Issue

Fower
or fyve So-
nnes, whereof
two are in hand
with the Tyrone
Tyrone

Con
Bacco, the
first E. of Tyrone
who had
Issue

Shane
O Neale,
who had
Issue

Three
Sonnes,
whereof two are
now in Prison in
the Traitor
Tyrone.

Mathew
O Kellye,
a bastard, the first
parson of Dungan
non, who had
Issue

Hugh
Mc Mathew
O Kellye, the
deuteroous E. of
Tyrone, now in
Prison against
her Ma^{ty}

Phillene
Roe Mac
Arte, who
had issue

Henrye
Mc Phillene
Roe, who
had issue

Terlogh
Mc Henrye,
now in open
Action, who
had issue

Fyve
Sonnes,
nowe Linge



Phillene
Ceughey,
who had
Issue

Terlogh
Brasilllogh,
who had
Issue

Syxe
Sonnes &
more, yet
Linge



Hughe
Mc Owene,
who had
Issue

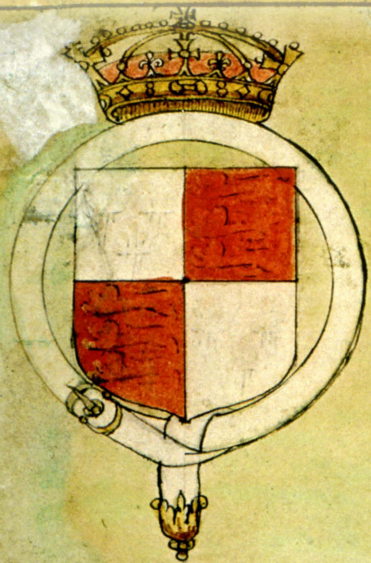
Arte
Mc Hugh,
who had
Issue

Neale
Moore Mc
Arte, who
had issue

Hughe
Mc Neale
Moore, who
had issue

Owen
Mc Hugh, Mc
Neale Moore
who had
Issue

Fower
Sonnes,
nowe Linge



This River runs to the Sea

Macoy
Maguire flies

The horsemen fly

The rank of soldiers fly

The Leape

Bally Sharon

Asserone Abbey

Bellike Castell

Our horsemen charging
Dunally Leffins

St Patrick's barnewell

Our standing battle

Our standing battle

Our horsemen

General

Musketeers plust to flank

Captaine Lea

Our horsemen

A weare

The castle of Lough barne



Havinge thought good by my simple skill
To sett forth the unto your Rt the maner and
forme of Bellek and Baleshanon to the
Overthrowe given to the rebells the 17 of October
1573. by her Ma: forces the enemye beinge in
doubt were put to flight by the foot men
Entringe the foord the traitor magroyer
With the rest of his forces at spored them flues
The knight mayhall & the horsemen followed them
And slawe in the number of 400.

42 I



And thus in touching the arrivall of the Spaniards, in
may last, and the conference betwene the Earle of
Essex, and others of the Lord of Ulster, and Alonso
de couo, de linded unto me Master Sir Amos Stifford
Commander of her majesties fort in Carlisle, the
Newrye, and Stridmaghe, the xxijth of June 1596
by George Barrell who was present at her meeting
at Lifford.

167

First the sister of the Lord of Lifford being all Lifford upon the
first morning of the arrivall of the Spaniards, dispatched in all
haste a letter unto Cormack her brother advertising him of
her coming, which was sent upon a Friday, the Lord of Lifford
the day could not come unto Cormack, and sent a messenger on
the Sunday following desiring Cormack to make his presence
known unto Lifford, being the Lord of Lifford to meet the
Spaniards, the speech of him his name was Alonso de couo,
his surname was a servant, and his name was Santiago.

2
Cormack shortly, upon the receipt of his news sent for his
George Barrell who was then abroad in his country, and clearing
understanding that he was inquired and looked for, proceeded
presently unto Cormack, and all his coming, and Cormack demanded
of him what news, and desired him to walk abroad with him,
Cormack presently declined unto him that for stay he was not
sufficiently landed all things, and in the meantime, and could
him that to that effect he had remained a time for the Lord of Lifford
not to be given him, but for the being in the day he could not
was it, And then Cormack told George Barrell that he went
himself to go unto Lifford to meet the Spaniards, and upon
Barrell bid him to advise him self what he did because he
had put in his pledge unto my Lord: and that he would
be as much suspected for going unto him, as for parting
with him, and persuaded him not at all to make stain of his going
until he saw the Lord of Lifford had time of him, then Cormack
told George Barrell that he would send him the next day
unto the Lord of Lifford that he should deliver him unto him, and
frankly as if he were his own, and called him

REPORT GIVEN TO CAPTAIN STAFFORDE BY GEORGE CAWELL

Advertisemts touchinge the arivall of the Spaniards in maii last and the Conference betweene the Earle of Tyrone and others of the Lords of Ulster and Alonso de Cous, delived unto me Capten Ffrances Stafforde Commander of her ma(jas)tes forces in Carlyngford, the Neweye and Ardmaghe the 24th of June 1596 by George Cawell who was p(re)sent att there meeting att Lyfford.

Ffursthe saithe that O Donnell being att Lyfford upon the first newes of the arrival of the Spaniards dispatched in all hast a l(ett)er unto Cormack the erles brother advertizinge hym of their cominge, w(hi)ch l(ett)er was sent upon a Friday, O Donnell fearing the l(ett)er should not com unto Cormarkes handes sent a messenger on the Friday followinge desienige Cormack to mak his p(re)sente reply[] unto Lyfford (beinge O Donnell horselhouse) to meete the Spaniards, the Cheefe of them his name was Alonso de cous, the second p(er)son was a secretary, whose name was Santyago.

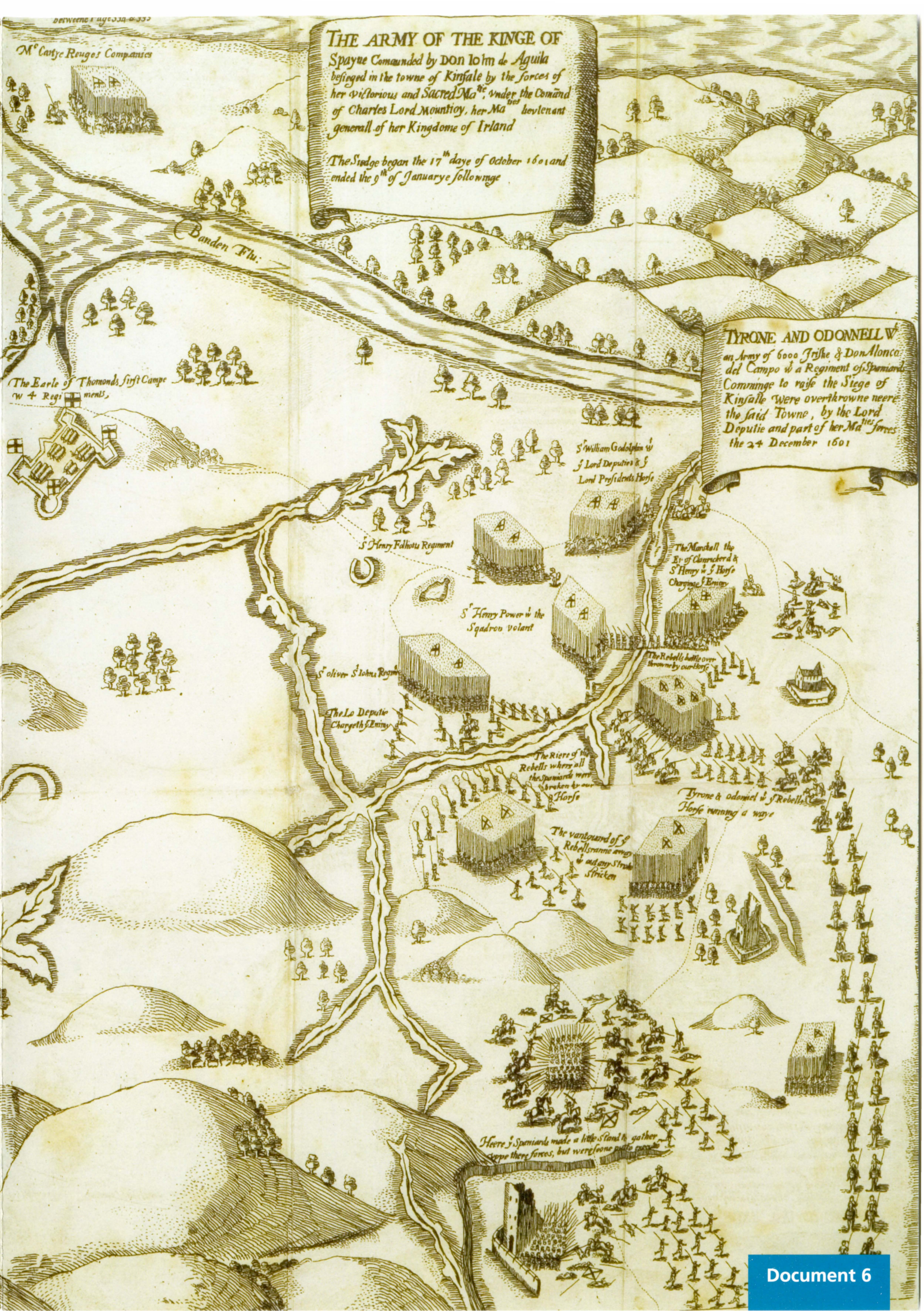
Cormack p(re)se)ntly, upon receipt of this newes sent for this George Cawell, who was then abroad in his Country having understandinge that he was inquired & looked for, prepayred p(re)sentlye unto Cormack & att his cominge Cormack demanded of hym what newes, & desiered hym to walk abroade w(i)th hym, Cormack p(re)sently delivered unto hym that for c(er)tayne their were spayniards landed att Nichelly Begg in Terconnell, & tould hym that to that effect he had receaued a l(ett)et fro O'Donnell w(hi)ch he showed hym, but the l(ett)er beinge in Irishe he could not read it, And then Cormack tould George Cawell that he ment hym self to goo unto Lyfford to meete the Spaniards, wherupon Cawell bide hym to advise hym self what he did because he had put in his pledge unto my Lo(rd) Generall and that he would be as muche suspected for goinge unto them, as for practizinge w(i)th them, & p(er)saded hym w(i)th all to mak staie of his journey until the earle & O Donnell had bin(n)e w(i)th them, then Cormack tould George Cawell that he would send hym the next daye unto Donnell & that he should deliver his mynd unto hym, as frankly as if he were there p(re)sent hym self,

Advertisements touching the arrival of the Spaniards in May last and the conference between the Earle of Tyron and others of the Lords of Ulster and Alonso de Cous, delivered unto me Captain Frances Stafford Commander of her majesty's forces in Carlingford and Newry and Armagh, the 24th of June 1596 by George Cawell who was present at their meeting at Lifford.

First saith that O'Donnell being at Lifford upon the first news of the arrival of the Spaniards dispatched in all hast a letter unto Cormac the Earl's brother advising him of their coming, which letter was sent upon a Friday. O'Donnell fearing the letter should not come unto Cormac's hands sent a messenger on the Friday following desiring Cormac to make his present reply unto Lifford (being O'Donnell's house) to meet the Spaniards, the chief of them his name was Alonso de Cous, the second person was a secretary, whose name was Santiago.

Cormac presently, upon receipt of this news sent for George Cawell, who was then abroad in his Country (and) having understanding that he was enquired (for, and) looked for, prepared presently unto Cormac. And at his coming Cormac demanded of him what news and desired him to walk abroad with him. Cormac presently delivered unto him that for certain there were Spaniards landed at Killybegs in Tir Chonnaill and told him that to that effect he has received a letter from O'Donnell which he showed him, but the letter being in Irish he could not read it. And then Cormac told George Cawell that he meant himself to go to Lifford to meet the Spaniards, where upon Cawell bid him do advise himself what he did because he had put in his pledge into my Lord General, and that he would be much suspected for going to them, as for practicing with them, and persuaded him with all to make stay of his journey until the Earl and O'Donnell had been with them. Then Cormac told George Cawell that he would send him the next day unto O'Donnell and that he should deliver his mind as frankly as if he were there present himself.

(This first column is a transcription of the document as it was written. The second column contains the modern spelling)



do chru ma penechosth w do dlechlth qh r u b a n t e a c h o s b r m z a n d l o c h t o q u
a m m e h a n t o s p a t a l e a j a n c o a t i m e p d e n a p o l a a j u p m d o n t a m p o b a
t e c h t a a l l a m a b i a d m m e h a n t a s a a p t h b o c h t u e a b n d a e m n o b i o s h
m d c h o p m t h e u c h t d o z p c o h a l t n a h m a n t e p . b a h p t e c h b a o t d z n i z n a
s p a m m e f o r o e m i p m b a s l e p n s p m a n c a p a c b a c h p r o m . n e e r o a a c o r p d z o
u n a l l a r o o l y o (z o c a n t e a m s i z) h e e s t h y p a s e m i n o u c h t a c o n d n z a y b
o p p m e d o s t a t a c o c o m a n t e a d o z a p r a a n p t z m a y t o p m e a l l
z o l o c h y u a n t l u p a m m y b i a c o p r o t l a s b p o l z a y b d o c h y c o m a l a t n a p
c o m l u p a d m a p o m t a c m a n z d a z l e t d e . n o h a n a c h t e i p m a n t e
s . f a t i p c h a p t o i l d o p o m t z o m p a d m o z a n o z a c h p o n z a p a p l m p o n e
n o h a n a c h t e z o p d e u l m a m . n o c e s t e a b i t o p p n o a h e r m n a p o d a
c l a p c l e a l a c a n t a p o e c e o l b t n e d o j u s t a d i m m a a p o z a b a w a h a
e c c o n a p e a m a s t p o b i o z . n o m m a p t p o b a d h a c h d o p o c h i b m y c h s i c h y u
a n t i c h r a a n p n a p m p b a h o z p l u n a d o c h a a b h a d a n a n t a m a c b a c h .
b a h e p p o e c e a n c o m e a c o m a n t e a c h c o m a n t e a p o m a z a l l m a h i m o p p z o t o
e r e n o p o f p o a o p o f c a c e . t z s i m a t o c h a c h t e a y l b t a c h c o p p o r
m a l o p l u c a a d o a n t a d p e a c h t a . l e o a p m e a c h m p a z a a o
m a s t m z c o p p o r p p e m o p p d a l a n t a n p o m a p p a b p e s i p e f b d h i z
c e o p p m n o p o z d z n a d d o d e n a m p a p p o c h e a o p l . c o l u m q c h m p a
a a l z m e f p y n e s m e c c p a d a l a d a n a f z m o n n a f o i s o f p
f h p o i s p n z a o m a n a a n p t z l u f c h a c h p e c h n a p o c c o z a p o n a y l a
n a c h m o n p m t z l u f a . f h p a c h m p t h e a b i l e e m i d o h e m i s h l e a c
m o r t h a q u e m b e a c h a p u z d a m a c m b a p p . f e a p n a p o l e s e e a
f a p i b y o c c h n a d o m p o z e r o a o p m b a p t e n a d o m p a d o z a n a d t h e
a z a n a p o z h a u l p o c t o p p . p o p e a c h t o p a n o p n o a m m z a n o u n a n a
n o p p l t . d o p e e i o p p c o c c i a c h e p e a c h a c h c o m z l e a c a c h n a c c o p z e o c
o p o c c o s t e a c h z a l l a z o p d e u l d o n e o c h b u t m a d z . f e a p n a
p o l e s e e d e z a n a e n a m z a c n e t o p o b a t o p p e e d o p l a z t d o z m o m
a n c e e m p o m a p p . d n a b u l l b y o n z l a z c o m b n a y o n n p e e c i z n i s l a b i p a
c e s t e a c o m a n t e c o a y o b t p e p i c e m a d o c h a z y l a z l o n a c c o z e r o .

THE DEATH OF AODH RUADH O DOMHNAILL

Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill / The Life of Aodh Ruadh O Domhnaill Lughaidh Uí Chérigh

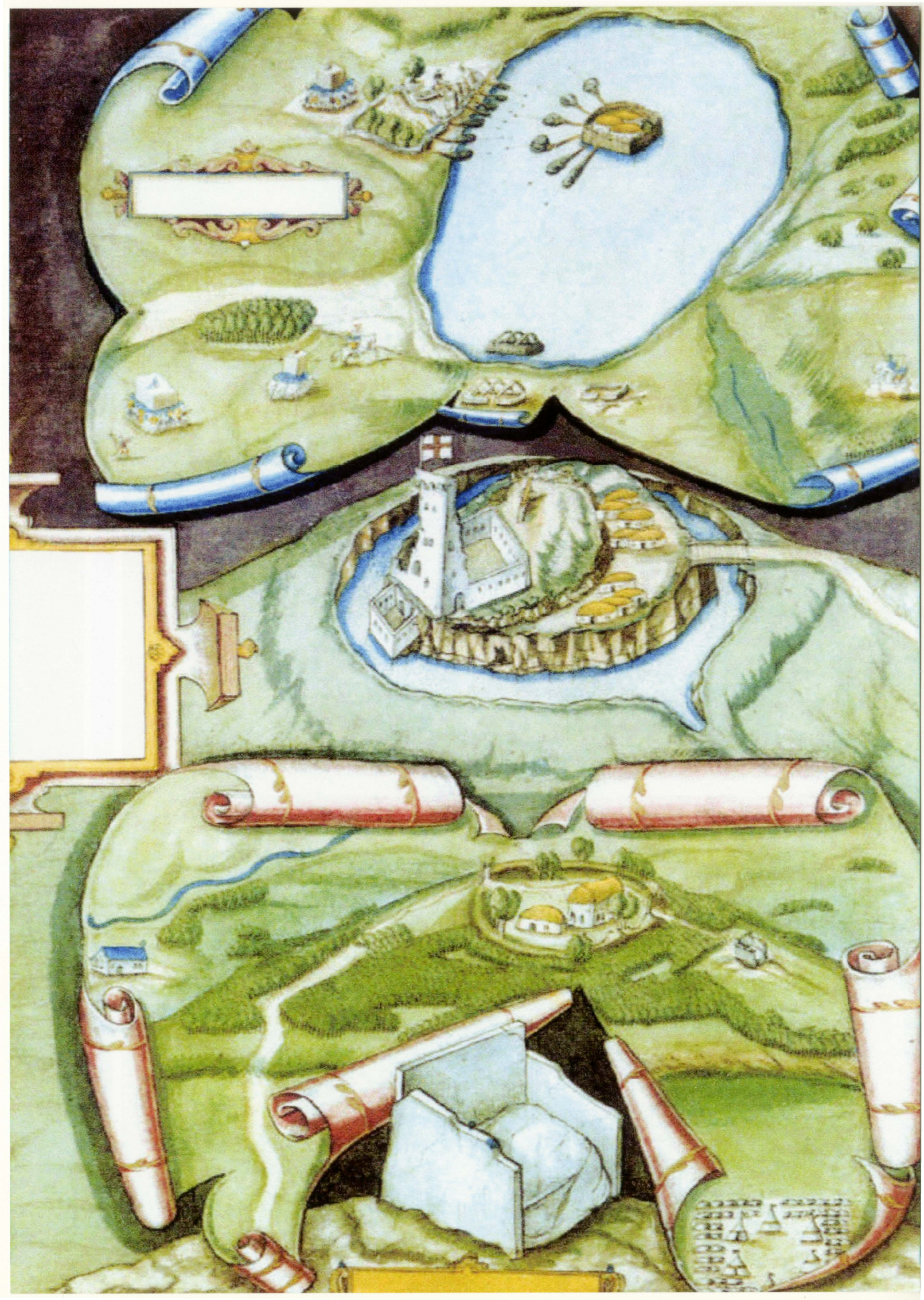
Ms 23 P 24 f.84v

[When he came to the town called Simancas (two leagues from Valladolid, the King's palace) God granted, and the ill-luck and misfortune, the wretchedness and the curse attending the island of Eremon and the Irish of fair Fodhla too, that O Domhnaill should catch his death-disease and his mortal illness. He was for sixteen days on his bed of sickness.] Previous page

At last he died at the end of that time, the tenth day of September exactly, lamenting his faults and transgressions, after fervent penance for his sins and iniquities, having made his confession without reserve to his spiritual confessors, and receiving the Body and Blood of Christ, and being duly anointed by the hands of his confessors and his own ecclesiastical elders, who were in his company always to that very hour. It was in the palace of the King of Spain himself in the town of Simancas he died. His body was then taken to Valladolid, to the King's Court, in a four-wheeled ornamental chariot, with countless numbers of State officers, of the Council and of the Royal Guard all round it, with lighted lanterns and bright torches of beautiful fair wax blazing all round on each side of it. He was buried after that in the monastery of St. Francis in the chapter house with great honour and respect and in the most solemn manner any Irishman ever before had been interred. Masses, and many hymns, chants, and melodious canticles were

offered for the welfare of his soul, and his requiem was celebrated as was fitting. Alas! It brought sorrow to multitudes the early withering of him who died there for his thirtieth year was not yet full run when he died. He was the head of support and planning, of counsel and disputation of the greater number of the Gaels of Ireland whether in peace or in war. He was a mighty bountiful lord with the attributes of a prince and the maintenance of justice, a lion in strength and force, with threatening and admonishing so that it was not allowed to gainsay his word, for whatever he ordered had to be done on the spot, a dove in meekness and gentleness to privileged men of the church and the arts, and every one who did not oppose him. A man who impressed fear and terror of him on everyone far and near, and on whom no man at all put dread. A man who banished brigands, crushed evildoers, exalted the sons of life, and hanged the sons of death.

A man who did not allow himself to be injured or afflicted, cheated or insulted without repaying and avenging it immediately; a determined, fierce, and bold invader of districts; a warlike, predatory aggressive plunderer of others' territories; a destroyer of any of the English and Irish that opposed him; a man who never failed to do all that befitted a prince so long as he lived; a sweet-sounding trumpet, with power of speech and eloquence, sense and counsel, with a look of affection in his face according to all who beheld him; (a prophesied chosen one whom the prophets foretold long before his birth).



BARTLETT'S MAP OF DUNGANNON



My most honorable good Lord, your L^y hath received advertisement at large from the Co. Deputy & Council of the Departure of the Earls of Tirone & Tirconnell out of this Kingdom, wth being an accident extraordinary. I conceive y^r L^y will accept in good part divers relations thereof, & sundry mens Notes & observations thereupon. & I for my part do the rather trouble y^r L^y wth my letters at this time, because this occurrent (if all the Circumstances thereof be true, wth upon the first report are brought into the State) doth crosse my coming over this next terme, by interrupting the business wherein I should have been employed.

For the accident, doubtlesse it is true, that they are embarked & gone, wth the most part of that Company of men, women, & children, wth are named in the proclamation. it is true they took shipping the fifth of this present September. that the Saturday before, the Earle of Tirone was wth the Co. Deputy at Slane where hee had speech wth his L^y of his journey into England; told him hee would be there about the beginning of Micholmas Terme according to his m^{aj}ties directions. that hee took his leave of the Co. Deputy in a more sad & passionate manner then hee used at other tymes. That from thence hee went to Mellifont or Carrick Moores house, where hee wept abundantly when hee took his leave, giving a solemn farewell to every child, & every servant in the house; wth made them all merchaunt, because it was not his manner to we

Letter Of Sir Davies to Lord Salisbury

My most honorable good Lord, your Lordship hath received advertisement at large from the Lord Deputy and Council of the departure of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell out of this kingdom, which being an accident extraordinary I conceive your Lordship will accept in good part divers relations thereof, and sundry men's notes and observations thereupon. And I for my part, do the rather trouble your Lordship with my letters at this time, because this occurrence (if all the circumstances thereof be true which upon the first report are brought unto the slate) doth crosse my coming over this next term, by interrupting the business wherein I should have been employed.

For the accident, doubtless, it is true that they are embarked and gone with the most part of that company of men, women, and children, who are named in the proclamation; it is true they took shipping the 5th of this present September; that the Saturday before the Earl of Tyrone was with my Lord Deputy at Slane, where he had speech with his Lordship of his journey into England; told him he would be there about the beginning of Michaelmas term, according to his Majesty's directions. That he took his leave of my Lord Deputy in a more sad and passionate manner than he used at other times; that from thence he went to Mellifont, Sir Garret Moore's house, where he wept abundantly when he took his leave, giving a solemn farewell to every child and every servant in the house, which made them all marvel, because it was not his manner to use such compliments.

From thence, on Sunday, he went to Dundalk; on Monday he went to Dungannon, where he rested two whole days. On Wednesday night, they say, he traveled all night with his impediments, (I mean his women and children) and it is like-wise reported that the Countess, his wife, being exceedingly weary, slipped down from her horse, and, weeping, said she could go no farther; whereupon the Earl drew his sword, and swore a great oath that he would kill her in the place, if she would not pass on with him, and put on a more cheerful countenance withal.

Yet, the next day, when he came near Lough Foyle, his passage that way was not so secret but the governor there had notice thereof, and invited him and his son to dinner; but their haste was such that they accepted not that courtesy, but they went on, and came that Thursday night to Rathmullan, a town

on the west side of Lough Swilly, where the Earl of Tyrconnel and his company met him. There they took some beeves from one Francis Whyte, an Englishman, and killed them for their provision. There the Earl of Tyrconnel sent for the foster-father of his brother Caffar O'Donnell's son, willing him to bring the child with him. He presently repaired with the child towards the place where the Earls lodged, but being met by the way by the Baron of Dungannon and Caffar O'Donnell himself, they took the infant violently from him, which terrified the foster-father, so that he escaped by the swiftiness of his horse, their horses being tired with travelling. Of this child they have a blind and superstitious prophecy, because he was born with six toes upon one foot; for they affirm that one of their Saints of Tyrconnel hath prophesied that when such a one, being of the sept of O'Donnell, shall be born, he shall drive all the Englishmen out of Ireland.

But now the great question is, whither those travelers have directed their course. The common voice and opinion is that they are gone into Spain. The reasons and presumptions are these: - First, Sir Cormac M'Baron O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone's brother, brought the first news of their departure, and reported that the Earl his brother sent one O'Hagan unto him, who persuaded him to accompany his brother into Spain, but he would not be moved by his persuasion, but presently made his repair to the State, to acquaint the Lord Deputy with this accident. Howbeit, it was noted that Sir Cormac had his private end in this, for withal he was an earnest suitor to have the custodian of his brother's country, which, perhaps, might be to his brother's use by agreement between them; and, therefore, for this and other causes of suspicion, the constable of the Castle of Dublin has the custodian of him. Next it is said, that McGuire, who hath been lately in Spain, came in the ship wherein they are embarked, disguised like a mariner; and that Florence O'Mulconnor, the Pope's titular Bishop of Tuam, and a pensioner of Spain, came also in that ship from the coast of Flanders. If this be true, it is to be presumed that these men brought some message out of Spain, whereby the Earls are invited to come thither.

This is an extract from the first three pages of Sir John Davies letter some of the words have been changed to the modern spelling.

BY THE LORD DEPUTIE AND COUNCELL



1757
ARTHVRE CHICHESTER.



Or as much as it is knowne to the world how infinitely the fugitive Earles of Tyrone and Tirconnell, have been obliged unto the Kinges most excellent Maiestie for his singular grace and mercy, not only in giuing free pardon to them both for many heynous and execrable treasons, about all hope that they could in reason conceaue: but also in restoring the one to his lands and honor, which he had most iustly forfeited by his notorious Rebellion, and in rayeing the other from a very meane estate, to the degree and title of an Earle, giuing him Withall, large possessions for the support of that honour, before either of them had giuen any new prooffe of loyaltie, or merited the least fauour by performance of any good service. And whereas since they were receiued to grace, neither of them can iustly pretend any prouocation or cause of greouance, no not in that poynt which serueth for a Cloake for all their Treasons, namely in point of Religion, touching which they haue not been called in question, & haue been also borne Withall in many other insolencies and outrages committed in their seuerall Countries.

And whereas Tyrone himselfe being lately sent for into England, according to his owne desire (as hee pretended) to receiue order in a controuersie betweene him and a principall Neighbour of his, did vnder colour of that Journey prepare himselfe for that contrarie course which now he hath taken, and most vngreatfully and contemptuously fledde from his Maiesties most gracious presence, and together with Tirconnell, Cowconaght oge mac Guyre, & the rest of the fugitiues in their company and retinue, withdrew himselfe out of this Realme into forraine parts, where they doe now lurke and wander, thereby betraying a guiltie conscience of some traiterous conspiracie and practise amongst themselves, against his Maiestie and the State of this Kingdome, which euery day doth discouer it selfe more and more, and shall hereafter be laide open and made manifest to the world.

In the meane time, according to his Maiesties royall pleasure signified vnto vs, wee doe in his Maiesties name declare and publish, that for the causes aforesaide, his Maiestie doth iustly seize and take into his hands, all the Lands and Goods of the said fugitiues, wherein notwithstanding his Maiestie will extend such grace and fauour towards the dutifull and loyall Inhabitants of the seuerall Countries which were possessed by the said fugitiues, as none of them shal be impeached, troubled, or molested in their own Lands, Goods, or Bodies, they continuing in their loyaltie, and yeelding vnto his Maiestie such Rents and duties as shall be agreeable to iustice and equitie. And to that end his most excellent Maiestie doeth take all the good and loyall Inhabitantes of the saide Countries, together with their wiues and Children, Lands and Goods, into his owne immediate protection, to defend them in generall against all rebellions and Inuasions, and to right them in all their wrongs and oppressions offered or to bee offered vnto them by any person whatsoever, and to yeeld grace and fauour vnto euery of them according to his Princely pleasure, and their demerits.

And to that end, wee doe in his Maiesties name straightly charge and commaund all Magistrates, Officers, and Ministers, and all other his Maiesties loyall Subjects in this Kingdome, that they and euery of them in their seuerall charge, doe vse their best endeouours to see his Maiesties gracious pleasure expressed in this Proclamation duly performed and executed, as they will aunswere the contrarie at their perills.

Giuen at his Maiesties Castle of Dublin, the 9. of Nouember, in the fift yeere of his Maiesties raigne of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, and of Scotland the one and fortieth. 1607.

God saue the King.

Thomas Dublin. Canc.	D. Thomond.	Thomas Ridgeway.	Rich. Wingfield.
James Ley.	Nich. Walch.	Hum. Wynch.	Anthony Sentleger.
Oliuer St. Iohn.	Henry Harrington.	Geff. Fenton.	Henry Powe.
Garret Moore.	Rich. Cooke.	James Fullerton.	Adam Loftus.

Printed at Dublin by John Franckton, Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie for Ireland. 1607.

BY THE LORD DEPUTIE AND COUNCELL ARTHURE CHICHESTER

'For as much as it is knowne to the world how infinitely the fugitive Earles of Tyrone and Tirconnell, have been obliged unto the Kinges most excellent Majestie for his singular grace and mercy, not only in giving free pardon to them both for many heynous and erecrable treasons, above all hope that they could in reason conceive:but also in restoring the one to his lands and honor, which he had most justly forfeited by his notorious Rebellion, and in raying the other from a very meane estate, to the degree and title of an Earle, giving him withal, large possessions for the support of that honour, before either of them had given any new proove of loyaltie, or merited the least favour by performance of any good service, And whereas since they were received to grace, neither of them can justly pretend any provocation or cause of greevance, no not in that poynt which serveth for a Cloake for al their Treasons, namely in point of Religion, touching which they have not been called in question, I have been also borne withal in many other insolencies and outrages committedes in their severall Countries.

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God save the King.

The humble petition of Bridgett
Countesse of Jerconell.

Most worthe, and dread Soueraigne, The great mercifull fauor that your excellent Ma^{tie} hath shewed to manye of your poore distressed subiects, hath imbouldened me to be an humble suitor, for grace at your hands: And with your Royall and worthe Iudgement to acquitt me of anye vnworthe - - - desert, or ingratitude, comitted by my vnfortunate husband, whose courses I take god to my - - - Record, I was neuer acquainted withall more then by my owne miserable fortunes, I fynd my - selfe to be the most vnfortunate Creature liuinge.

Except I may be relieved by your Ma^{tie} goodness, and the charitable acte of your owne mynde and fauor, which I will not in anye particuler desire: But leaue it to the great goodness of your owne - - - harte, w^{ch} I hope wilbe mercifull to my poore afflicted soule: w^{ch} shall contynualle pray for your most excellent Ma^{tie} and your Royall Issue.



1/1

THE HUMBLE PETICON OF BRIDGETT COUNTESSE OF TERCONELL

Most worthie and dread soveraigne. The great mercifull
favour that your excellent Ma(jes)tie hath showed to manie
of your poor distressed subjects, hath imbouldened me to
be an humble suitor, for grace att your handes: And with
your Royal and worthie Judgement to acquitt me of anie
unworthy desart, or ungratitude, comitted by my
unfortunate husband, whose courses I take god to my
Recorde, I was never acquainted withall, more then
by my owne miserable fortunes, I fynd myselfe to be
the most unfortunate creature livinge.

Except I may be relieved by your Ma(jes)te goodness and
the charitable acts of your owne mynde and favour, which
I will not in anie perticuler desire : But leave it to the
great goodness of your owne harte, w(hi)ch I hope wilbe
mercifull to my poore afflicted soule: w(hich) shall
contynullie pray for your most excellent Ma(jes)tie and
your Royall Issue.

Contynullie – Continually

Imbouldened – Emboldened

Anie- Any

Manie – Many

Mynde – Mind

chra linnasla so nilymat buo7 sthor. t o'leiet
 tap in s'rb. alynn doio t a loe chomfuyrns a
 mbuatoio da neachy nio leize a chomfat. leize a
 mayn in a l'chit. amsd se. a uyn s lias alda in a
 moirym. 2r imslum doio tapan loe so slanzato
 baile b's fliella pourlaci. a nuymsi m'fhot
 oioche. Comnaitt ann a noiochey.

2r na maslach t la feile p'atp do p'ompuo in p'ep
 mae la x. do m' masla supat so baile b's oile
 flelan a uyn. alynn doio t p'lyas alda. b'j im a
 glias l'nta lam do p'neacta 7 doio p'. do p'lyt'ab
 7 do chappuachio. coelchunza comacha. slanzat
 oiochit comaitt b'j a n'ghoin p'otom oiochit in
 oia t a chomaym. 2r oile deachydo d'neill alynn
 soib' p'uisit, oia ^{duim'it} imaco. t p'neal pe f'it e'is in
 p'onta. t n'zitt p'oy pe b'inn a nait imaiso ois
 p'la p'neachtas b'j up n'p'chomais in oiochit
 f'uit siothas o'hmays a'z tabt ^{an'p'ich} a'z mayn a mayn
 anoy. C'nyr 7 comaylitzir in tuisit a'z mayn a'z
 imchoimst in t'p'ota a'z supat imdom a'z n'ymq'z
 sab' p'oi in oiochit t a c'elut in s'lnu.

atoz t a noiochey a mbi b's das comayn p'de
 montayn. se leize a nait in l'ayn. 2r n'ymq'
 leioir in t'p'la t'as p'lyas alda e. alynn. O
 neill pa mbi a d'ndm. leioir o'p'oz oia o'omib'
 dachy in a'z'it. se s'ny p'ulayntst s'ne p'etq'.
 p'chmwa bu d'incop doio. p'o b'it in p'nep'mila co
 p'uisi ois p'la in t'p'leide p'omda. n' mo' so mbi
 up comz doio alynn na maslach b'it a'z masl'ey
 p' mayn p' s'nat ty p'lyas alda. buato doim

THE JOURNEY OVER THE ALPS

TADHG Ó CIANAIN'S ACCOUNT

There are three bridges over the river. From there they and their horses went in boats across a great lake called Alpnacher-See, which is nine leagues in length and one in breadth. The Alps are all around it. They rowed through the lake till they reached a small town, Flüelen Pörlach at midnight. They remained there that night.

The next day, Saint Patrick's day precisely, the seventeenth of March, they went to another small town named Silenen. From that they advanced through the Alps. Now the mountains were laden and filled with snow and ice, and the roads and paths were narrow and rugged. They reached a high bridge in a very deep glen called the Devil's bridge. One of O'Neill's horses, which was carrying some of his money, about one hundred and twenty pounds, fell down the face of the high, frozen, snowy cliff which was in front of the bridge. Great labour was experienced in bringing up the horse alone, but the money decided to remain blocking the violent, deep, destructive torrent which flows under the bridge, through the middle of the glen. They stayed that night in a little town named Piedimonte. Their journey that day was six leagues.

The next day the Earl proceeded over the Alps. O'Neill remained in the town we have mentioned. He sent some of his people to search again for his money. Though they endured much labour, their efforts were in vain. Because of the snow and ruggedness and ice of the mountain in front of them, they were scarcely able to ride the next day except in way that is usual when crossing the Alps.

Dois cr. 1616.
Dois cr. mile, seceo, doech, ase



O'Neill dooh m fpr dooce (m enn bue, m enn, m enn,
m eoce) nob bgrn o mgb auct 33 an mbl iao anblor an dgleent
oipvde inat chat. 1584. & oia no 3 oip iqlu tpe heo3 ayan
pglemt sin, 7 oia no 3 oip o nell iq toll do ecc iq cejan loip
iaq ceat bni ayea, 7 aye pmp 3o sona pen an al, 3o na3, 3o ngle
3o nonoip, 3o nraip le. Ba han oia no ecc p d isin pto an 20. ml.
iq nat 3e 3o 3 aroa ma pde t, & iq mbl hie b r a o a o o d a n, &
o o b n a n. 3 bo eja o aro ma cu (o o d h 3 e a p n s) at bue somh
pobao com q a 3 bo b n o e a c o i r u o j a b e c h n q bo m l p a n R o m h
a o n u c e m p o o e o n a n c o j o e a a o n a c a l. 1. an R o m d n n a c c p n o e
T i 3 h i n a t b r o t o i d e t a c 3 o n 3 l o i p, 3 o n 3 h o c a p, 7 3 o n a m a p n s i m o
t l e a c t u, 7 a p n a n t j t l s o a a n s i n, t i 3 n a c o c c t d 3 a l i q e c t l e
i o n p a p 3 t e a c, a 3 o i o b n a p p i, 7 a a t q o u f a b i o o b i a r o h, t i 3 n a
d i c o u, o e p i c a c e b n o a p c o m o e l f c q o, a p m p n e c e b n e a p f
n a p m o c o t a b i a c o f o r m l u, 7 f o a r o j o m o i u p e i p u, t i 3 n a
n a p o f a n t f o r b a n n a f f b i t 3 n e j c o l e d o b l i t o c c a p i n p o b
t o i c o i u s i n p h u a b i o c l i n m q, t i 3 n a 3 o b f o r p m a c t, & 3 o
t a p a m o l t a b i f l a t a, 7 n a p o l e x c 3 o r a n a m e p p l e, a r t e a o
n a e i 3 b n f i o c n a f a l a d o o p p 3 e m a p e p m l p a c t n o c o n 3 b a
c a c f o p e a c t a n a y l p o b a t e c t a d o f l a t e

THE DEATH OF HUGH O'NEILL

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

Aois Criost 1616/ The Age of Christ 1616

The Age of Christ, one thousand six hundred sixteen

O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), who had been Baron from the death of his father to the year when the celebrated Parliament was held in Dublin, 1584, and who was styled Earl of Tyrone at that Parliament, and who was afterwards styled O'Neill, died at an advanced age, after having passed his life in prosperity and happiness, in valiant and illustrious achievement, in honour and nobleness. The place at which he died was Rome (and his death occurred), on the 20th of July, after exemplary penance for his sins, and gaining the victory over the world and the Devil. Although he died far from Armagh, the burial place of his ancestors, it was a token that God was pleased with his life that the Lord permitted him a no worse burial-place, namely Rome, the head (city) of the Christians. The person who here died was a powerful, mighty lord, (endowed) with wisdom, subtlety, and profundity of mind and intellect; a warlike, valorous, predatory, enterprising lord, in defending his religion and his patrimony against his enemies, a pious and charitable lord, mild and gentle with his friends, fierce and stern towards his enemies, until he had brought them to submission and obedience to his authority; a lord who had not coveted to possess himself of the illegal or excessive property of any other, except such as had been hereditary in his ancestors from a remote period; a lord with the authority and praiseworthy characteristics of a prince, who had not suffered theft or robbery, abduction or rape, spite or animosity, to prevail during his reign; but had kept all under (the authority of) the law, as was meet for a prince.

A Project for the division of the escheated:
Landes in six severall Counties of Ulster:
Namelie; Firone; Colraime: Donnegall: & x x
Fermanagh: Armagh: & Cavan: Concluded by his Ma^{ties}
Comissioners the 23th of January 1608:

As his ⁴ th ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ <

First Let the proportions of Land to be distributed to undertakers
main be of three different quantities: The first and least quantity
may consist of the main tract of Land as will make 1000 English
acres or thereabouts. The second and middle proportion of the main
tract as will make 1500 English acres. or thereabouts. The third
and greatest of so many acres as will make 2000 English acres
or thereabouts.

2 Cordellio gat all of Landes of greater in overio. Amlio maio be divided
in flower part. negroes of two parts maio be divided into proportions, musty
of one hundred acres a piece, a girl part into proportions of 1500 acres
and of fine part into proportions of 2000 acres.

3 Tjrdlie gat overio proportion^{to} beo made a parisse, and a parisse garr
overio gerie. And gat 60 furumbout maie be endomou^{re} globes
of Generall quantites (viz). In furumbout of a parisse of 1000 arres
to paise 60 arres, and an furumbout of a parisse of 1500 arres
to paise 90 arres, and an furumbout of a parisse of 2000 arres
to paise 120 arres and gat 60 mpp^{re} Tikes and 60 Duties of overio
parisse, beo allotted to overio furumbout. Besides 60 globes affor^{saide}

English and Scotch are to plant
 your proportion of English and Scotch
 Towns.

2. ^{Com} Orbitos in Island nro maior take
Englisco or frisco Tonant al' Gorr ^{Com} ~~Full~~

3 Ratios of Gold Amities now are to be
made freeholders.

5. *Salutis ejus* ^{ma^{do}} *carum* *modo* *exipio* *A* *puris* *porfous* *as* *Salbo* *plaster*
in *ovorio* *omnio* *to* *abido* *omulation* *amung* *gou* *Ogo* *Intos* *oe*
plares *of* *gou* *propertus* *Salbo* *istributo* *by* *Loth*.

Geib generall grounde bouig flirst laird. go Landes in story
particular Summe, maie be Vebiled in g's manner.

REPORT OF THE PLANTATION COMMISSION

**A project for the division and
plantation of the escheated lands
in six severall Counties of Ulster;
Namelie Tirone, Colraine, Donnegall,
Fermanagh, Ardmagh & Cavan:
Concluded by his Ma(jes)ties
Comissioners the 23rd of
January 1608**

In this Project wee have first conceived five
severall pointes to bee observed in every
Countie viz;

First that the proportions of land to be
destributed to undertakers maie be of
three different quantities. The first and least
quantitie maie consist of soe manie p(ar)cells
of land as will make 1000 englishe acres
or herabouts. The second and midle
proportion of soe manie p(ar)cells as will
make 1500 englishe acres or herabouts.
The third and greatest of so many p(ar)cells
as will make 2000 englishe acres or
hereabouts.

2. Secondlie that all the landes escheated in
everie countie maie be divided in four partes
whereof two partes maie be divided into
proportiones consisting of one thousand
acres a peece a third part into proportions
of 1500 acres and the fourth part into
proportions of 2000 acres.

3. Thirdlie that everie proportion bee made
a parishe and a parishe church erected therin
And that the Incumbent maie be endowed
w(i)th glebes of severall quantities viz.
An Incumbent of a parishe of 1000 acres to
have 60 acres and an Incumbent of a parishe
of 1500 acres to have 90 acres and an
Incumbent of a parishe of 2000 acres to
have 120 acres and that the wholl tithes and
the duties of everie parishe bee allotted to
everie Incumbent besides the glebes afforsaid

4. Forthlie that the undertakers of theis
landes be offaeratt soely viz:

1. Englishe and Scottish who are to plant
their proportions with englishe and Scottish
Tenantes

2. Servitores in Ireland who maie take English
or Irish tenantes at their choice

3. Nativees of these Counties who are to bee
made freeholders.

5. Lastlie his Ma(jes)tie having made choise
of suche persons as shalbe planted in everie
Countie to avoide emulation amiong them.
The Scites or places of their proporcones
shalbe destributed by lott.

This generall groundes being first laied by
landes in every particular Countie maie be
divided in this manner.

Names of commissioners in margin: The
Bishop of Derry, Sir James Ley, Sir Anthony
St. Ledger, Sir Henry Docrwa, Sir Oliver St.
John, Sir James Fullerton, Sir John Davyes

Scites = Sites

Proporciones = Proportions

Maie = May

Fourthly = Forthly

Laied = Laid

Peece = Piece

Secondlie = Secondly

English.

Counties.	Parishes.	Proportions.	Acres.	Undertakers.
Antrim	Oneylan.	Great. 4.	16500.	Earle of Worcester. ^{acres} Lo. Say. 3000. Powell 2000. Sackville 2000. John Heron gent. 2000. Stanhope 1000. John Dillon gent. 1500. Brownlow 1500. William Brownlow 1000. Mackenzie gent. 1000. Rolleston 1000. 16500.
		Middle. 5.		
		Small. 4.		
Down	Clogher	Great. 4.	12500.	L. of Salisbury. ^{acres} S ^r Tho. Ridgwaite 2000. Tho. Lock esq. 2000. Fran. Willoughby esq. 2000. S ^r John Ashburnham 2000. Cap ^t Edm ^d & Tho. Edm ^d 1500. Geo. Ridgwaite gent. 1000. W ^m Farwell 1000. W ^m Thurstall gent. 1000. 12500.
		Middle. 1.		
		Small. 5.		
Down	Droghda.	Great. 5.	11000.	L. Audley ^{acres} 3000. S ^r Mervin Audley 2000. M ^r Ferdinando Audley 2000. S ^r John Sadis 2000. M ^r Blunt 2000. 11000.
		Middle. 0.		
		Small. 1.		
Donegal	Lifford.	Great. 4.	15000.	L. Chamberlaine. ^{acres} W ^m Wilson 2000. S ^r Morris Barkley 2000. S ^r Rob. Kemington 2000. S ^r Tho. Cornwall 2000. S ^r W ^m Barnes 1500. S ^r Hen. Clarr 1500. Cap ^t Coak 1500. Edw. Russell 1500. Cap ^t Mansfield 1500. 15000.
		Middle. 4.		
		Small. 1.		
Down	Droghda.	Great. 2.	5000.	S. of Shrewsbury. ^{acres} S ^r Tho. Blount esq. 2000. Tho. Blount esq. 2000. S ^r Hugh Woorrell 1000. 5000.
		Middle. 0.		
		Small. 1.		
Fermanagh	Colmfernan.	Great. 1.	9000.	S. of Shrewsbury. ^{acres} Tho. Flowerdew esq. 2000. Edw. Ward gent. 1000. Hen. Hunnington esq. 1000. Tho. Barton esq. 1000. John Sedborough esq. 1000. Robert Calvert gent. 1000. Robert Beggas gent. 1000. John Archdale gent. 1000. 9000.
		Middle. 0.		
		Small. 7.		

LIST OF UNDERTAKERS

Counties	Precincts	Proportions	Acres	Undertakers
Ardmagh	Oneylan	Great 4 Middle 3 Small 4	16500	Earl of Worcester acres Lo Say 3000 John Dillion gent 1500 Powell 2000 Browntone 1500 Sachenezell 2000 William Brenndan 1000 John Heron gent. 2000 Machee gent 1000 Stanthane 1500 Rolleston <u>1000</u> <div style="text-align:right">16500</div>
Tyrone	Clogher	Great 4 Middle 1 Small 3	12500	E. of Salisbury Sir Thomas Redgraie 2000 Thomas Roch esq. 2000 Fran. Willoughbie esq. 2000 John Ashbornehen 2000 Cap Edney &Tho. Edney 1500 George Ridgraie gent 1000 William Parsons 1000 William Thr[] gent <u>1000</u> <div style="text-align:right">12500</div>
Tyrone	Omey	Great 5 Middle 0 Small 1	11000	L. Audley 3000 Sir Mervin Audley 2000 Mr. Fermande Audley 2000 Sr. John Davis 2000 Mr. Blunt <u>2000</u> <div style="text-align:right">11000</div>
Donegall	Liffer	Great 4 Middle 4 Small 1	15000	L. Chamberlane William Wilson 2000 Sir. Morris Barkley 2000 Sir. Robert Remington 2000 Sir. Thomas Cornwall 2000 Sir William Barnes 1500 Sir Henry Clare 1500 Captain Coach 1500 Edward Russell 1400 Captain Mansfeild 1500
Fermanagh	Cloneally	Great 2 Middle 0 Small 1	5000	E. of Shrewsburie Sir Edmunds Bleuerhaseett 2000 Thomas Bleuerhaseett 2000 Sir Hugh Woorral <u>1000</u> <div style="text-align:right">5000</div>
Fermanagh	Colmkernan	Great 1 Middle 0 Small 7	9000	E of Shrewsburie Thomas Flonerders Esq. 2000 Edward Ward gent 1000 Henry Hunnigers 1000 Thomas Barton 1000 John Sedborough 1000 Robere Calvert gent 1000 Robere Boggas gent 1000 John Archdale gent <u>1000</u> <div style="text-align:right">9000</div>

E= Earl

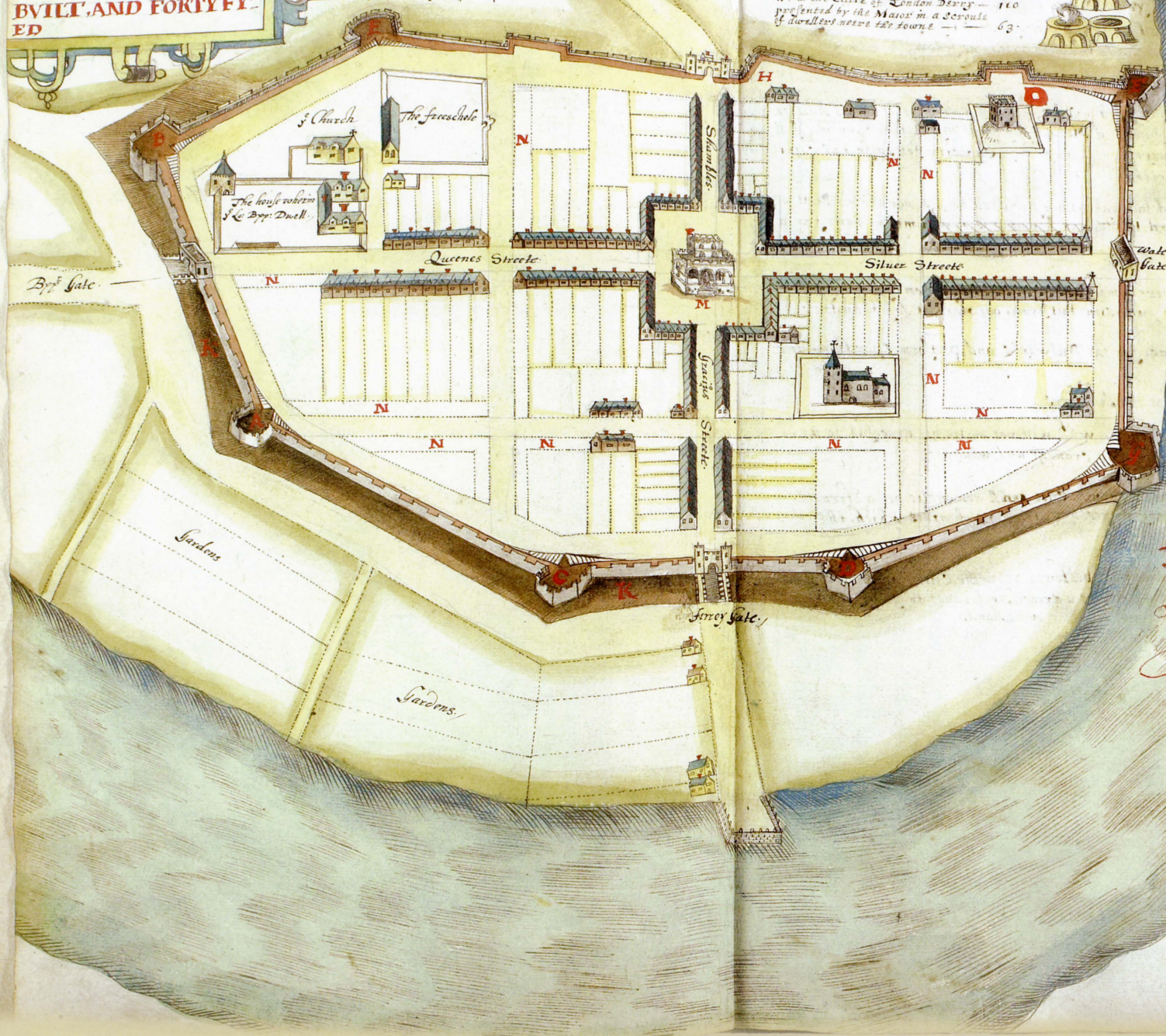
Lo/L = Lord

THE PLAT OF THE
CITTIE OF LONDON
DERRIE AS IT STAND
BYVILT AND FORTIFY-
ED

Sala Pelea

200 100

The number of families now inhabiting in the Cittie
of London, derrie Souldiers and others doe make 109 Families
dwelling in Stone houses stated.
Families of yare Souldiers & yare labouring men
dwelling wthin the wallis in Cabbons — 12
So the whole number of families dwelling
within the wallis of the Cittie are — 121.
The number of men present well armed
within the Cittie of London derrie — 110
presented by the Mayor in a Seroule
of dwellers nere the towne — 63.



The River of
Loughfoyle

THE PLAT OF THE CITTIE OF LONDON DERRY

A Plat of the Cittie of London Derry as it stands Built and Fortyfyed

An Alphabetical table for the lay out of the places marked in the plat of the Cyttie of Londonderry on the other side.

- A King James his Bulwarke
- B Prince Charles his Bulwarke
- C The Lord Deputies Bulwarke
- D London Bulwarke
- E The Lord Docwra his Bulwarke
- F The Lord Chichester his Bulwarke
- G The Governor of the Plantacions Bulwarke
- H The Mayor of London Derries Bulwarke
- I The Lyne Killes (Lime Kilns)
- K The Ditch without the wall
- L A place where a new key were fitt to be built
- M A forme of a Sittadell fitting to have beene built in the market place
- N Ranges left where houses may bee built in tyme to come
- O The ould castle wherein the Kings store is kept

The number of families now inhabiting in the Cittye of London derrie souldiers and others doe make 109 families dwelling in stone houses slated.

Families of poore soldiers & poore labouring men dwelling w(i)th in the walles in Cabbons – 12

So the whole number of families dwelling within the walles of the citty are – 121

The number of men present well armed w(i)thin the Cittie of London Derry –110

Presented by the Major in a scroule of dwellers neare the towne – 63

Cittye/Cittie/Cyttie = City
Fortyfyed = Fortified
Sittadell = Citadel
Souldiers = Soldiers
Cabbons = Cabins
Plantacions = Plantations

GLOSSARY

Annals	A form of historical writing which records events year by year.
Beeves	Plural for the word beef (old English).
Bonnaghts	Irish cavalry or mercenaries.
Bulwarke	Solid wall-like structure made of beams and soil, raised for defence.
Balliboe	A measurement of land, about 80 acres.
Chieftain	Family/Clan leader, chosen by members of the clan.
Citadell	A citadel is a fortress for protecting a town, sometimes part of a castle.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	A term referring to the closing of the monasteries during the Protestant Reformation.
Escheated	Refers to property that reverts to the ownership of the state when there is no clear legal owner.
Galloglass	Mercenaries who came to Ireland from Scotland whose preferred weapon was an axe.
Glebe	Plot of land belonging to an English parish church.
Government of Ireland Act:	Ireland was partitioned under the 1920 Government of Ireland Act. The act separated six counties in Ulster from the remaining 26 counties, which would eventually become the Republic of Ireland. The six counties, Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Antrim, Armagh and Down were to have their own parliament under the act in an attempt to satisfy opposition to an all-Irish Parliament.
Heresy	A belief that differs from the accepted or established belief or church. In the 16th century 'heretics' were those who deviated from the Catholic Church.
Incumbent	A person who holds ecclesiastical office.
Kern	Irish soldiers, armed with javelins, swords and bows.
Lord Deputy	The Queen's/King's representative in Ireland, usually an English or British nobleman.
Patron	A person giving support, usually financial, to a person or organisation, normally for artistic or cultural endeavours.
Penal Laws	The Penal laws were a series of laws that discriminated against Catholics. They were introduced into Ireland in 1695. Catholics were barred from holding public office or becoming members of parliament. They were restricted in the amount of land they could occupy and they could not purchase property.
Rear guard	Part of a medieval military formation- Vanguard at the front, followed by the middle guard and the rear guard.
Sectarianism	An adherence to a particular belief and an unwillingness to accept other people's thinking or values (usually religious).
Succession	Passing down of power from one monarch, politician or leader, usually following his or her death, to another individual.

Surrender and Regrant

A policy that was introduced by King Henry VIII. If a Gaelic Lord surrendered his lands to the King, he would be allowed to stay on his lands on the condition that he swore loyalty to the King. If he surrendered he was granted the title of Earl and was expected to speak English, wear English-style dress and to follow English custom.

Tánaiste

The heir to succeed as chieftain and second in command.

Usquebaugh

Whiskey -Anglicised term for uisce beatha meaning "water of life".

Victuals

A stock or supply of food.

Primary Sources The documents used in this pack come from a number of important collections relating to the history of Ireland. They are held in institutions in both Ireland and the UK, where they are made available to researchers. They include:

The Annals of the Four Masters –Royal Irish Academy, Dublin (Published translations are available in most good libraries)

The Franciscan 'A' Manuscripts –University College Dublin

Both manuscript collections can be viewed on the Irish Script on Screen Website www.isos.dias.ie

State Papers Ireland 1558-1782 – National Archives, UK. This collection consists mostly of letters to and from the Secretaries of State, Lord Deputies and other government officials as well as a number of letters from the leading Irish families.

Carew Manuscripts 16th and early 17th century– Lambeth Palace Library, UK. This collection covers the administration of Ireland and the settlement of Ulster, including numerous manuscripts, charts and plans as well as Irish family histories assembled by Sir George Carew.

Bartlett Maps c.1602 – National Library of Ireland. Series of maps produced by English Cartographer Richard Bartlett, covering the province of Ulster.

Cotton Manuscripts – British Library. This manuscript collection was compiled by antiquarian, Sir Robert Cotton (1571-1631) and contains many maps, charts and plans of Ireland, England and Scotland.

Some Additional Reading

Why not do some additional reading on the period of the Flight of the Earls and the Plantation? There are lots of books available from your local library:

Kerney Walsh, Micheline, Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, 1998, Four Courts Press.

McGettigan, Darren, Red Hugh O'Donnell and the Nine Years War, 2005, Four Courts Press

McGurk, John, The Elizabethan conquest of Ireland (Manchester 1997).

Morgan, Hiram (ed.), The Battle of Kinsale (Bray 2004).

Morgan, Hiram, Tyrone's Rebellion: the outbreak of the Nine Years War in Tudor Ireland (Woodbridge 1993).

O'Faolain, Sean, The Great O'Neill, 1970.

The Flight of the Earls / Characters / Protestants
 Reformation / Irish Manuscript Tradition
 / St. Anthony's College Louvain / Annals
 of the Four Masters / Gaelic Ireland in the
 6th century / Conflict — The Nine Year War
 and the Battle of Kinsale / Flight, Exile and
 Death / Plantation of Ulster / Gaelic Ireland
 The Nine Years War (1594-1603) / Kinsale 1602
 The Flight of the Earls / The fate of the Irish
 Exiles / The Plantation of Ulster / The Legation
 Ruairí O'Donnell — Earl of Tir Chonaill (1594-1603)
 Hugh O'Neill — Earl of Tyrone (c.1550-1616)
 Red Hugh O'Donnell — Lord of Tir Chonaill
 Hugh Maguire — Lord of Fermanagh (d.1600)
 Cú Chonnacht Maguire — Lord of Fermanagh (c.1550-1600)
 / Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603) / William
 Lord Burghley (1520 - 1598), Lord Treasurer of England
 Sir Henry Bagenaal, Queens Marshal (1590-1594)



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

